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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1910.

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ON THE FIRING LINE

AND SKIRMISHING AROUND THE ENEMY.

England's Elite on Exhibition—"Beauties" of Capitalist Government Ownership—Figures on Annual Slaughter of Workingmen—Factors Making U. S. Fruitful Exploiting Field.

The well merited jokes that are being cracked at the expense of Laureate Alfred Austin, on the occasion of his clumsy poetry over the dead Edward VII, at the same time that those jokers are owlishly admiring the mediaeval pageantry of a coronation with its grotesque "Rouge Dragon," "Blue Manale" and other mummeries,—the two things together present an object lesson in brainology. It does seem that the brain has compartments, and while one develops the other lags behind—with the mental cripples.

What is all that row' raised over the discovery made in England that elite wives of elite husbands in elite society, and absolutely non-sectarian, being communicants of all sorts of churches, cheat their husbands by making them pay their turf gambling debts in the guise of millinery bills? This sort of thing can astonish, "shock and amaze" only dunderheads. Is not the elite the bright example of the "sanctity of the home" which the wicked Socialists are plotting to desanctify?

Was there ever a bourgeois, or representative of bourgeois who have failed in the race to plutocracy, who does not consider his particular interests "the great and everlasting truth"? Senator Cummins of Iowa answers "No!" and in his Des Moines speech in which he scored the Republican Aldriches and Cannons and in which he proclaimed the split in the Republican party, he proved the point by pronouncing the interests he stood for "the great and everlasting truth."

Pity there were no workmen present in the U. S. Senate session of the 9th inst., to catch the golden grain Postmaster General Hitchcock so liberally poured out for them. In a letter advocating a Post Office bill to the effect that mail deliveries be made only to those buildings having a receptacle therefor at their doors, the Postmaster said that "the average wait by city letter carriers at each place of delivery is fifteen seconds, and that the 26,000 carriers would save an hour and a half each every working day as the result of the enactment of this law." Save an hour and a half each! What a blessing the bill will be to the letter carriers! But not so fast. Continuing, the Postmaster added: "The measure, if put into operation, would reduce the cost of city delivery several million dollars annually." In other words, instead of the letter carriers being "saved" an hour and a half, they will have to work just as long, and do extra work in the "saved" time, while a big batch of them will be turned off to take up the slack. So, under class rule, do all labor-saving devices react not in favor of the worker, but of the idler.

As far as we can recollect, neither the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" nor the Chicago "International Socialist Review"—neither of these two Socialist party organs included in the Rogues Gallery, which they published at the time of the Spokane "Free Speech Fight," the picture of Editor James Wilson of the I'm-a-Bummery. Perhaps the S. P. organs were not yet quite so sure of the taintedness of this worthy as they were of the taintedness of the worthies whose pictures they published and whom they hugged to their hearts. Now that Editor Wilson of the Spokane "Industrial Worker" has qualified in taintedness to the extent of falling out with his pals, and of giving away in a capitalist sheet the snap of the Spokane "Cause" and "Martyrs" the said S. P. organs should issue a supplement with Wilson's picture.

It is a fitting performance on the part of Congressman Sulzer to head the list of the Congressmen who signed a petition to the President praying

for the release of Charles W. Morse, the banker who is serving a term of fifteen years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. If a Daniel Webster could have his head so turned by the prospect of a nomination for President as to lean towards the then slave-holding power, why should not the lighter material of a Sulzer be turned by the prospect of a nomination for Governor of New York. Insane enough to court votes by sympathizing with a wealthy swindler?

Regardless of the efforts of the California publicist Young, who claims, with actual figures, that, so far from concentrating, capitalism is spreading, the Oklahoma authorities are pushing the suit to prove that the "so-called Waters-Pierce Company" is but a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. The Oklahoma authorities are evidently mar-plot—they are marring the pretty young plot.

There is "joy in the house of Ward." The railroad companies, having raised, or contemplated raising, the wages of their employes about one-eighth the amount of the raised cost of living, now have the good pretext to raise fares six per cent to the traveling public. There is nothing like a pretext of hardship for promoting larger dividends. A five per cent. raise of outlay in wages and a six per cent. raise of income in fares is a net increase of a one per cent. raise on dividends. Of course, there's joy in the house of Ward.

It is quite evident that the capitalist fears not the Socialist, but gets into a tremor all over his frame when he hears of the "Direct Actionist." A choice collection of "Direct Actionists" in this city, slanderously named a "gang," having established a "dead line" at Ninety-seventh street and Second avenue, having shot a policeman dead for daring to cross the line, "the whole machinery of the city's government was set in motion" against the "Direct Actionists." Now, let real honest revolutionists be frank about it—would the capitalist class be so thoroughly stirred up if a Socialist had been elected in New York, as it has been stirred up by this one "Direct Action"?

It is no stock-exchange "bull game," that despatch that comes from Paris to the effect that "there is great demand at the Bourse for American securities." As things are to-day, no country offers such safe investments as the United States. With a party, that condones the Unionistic errors, or guild notions nursed by the Civic Federation; with such a party boomed by the capitalist press as the "true party of Socialism"; with the press of such a party accepting and approving of capitalist advertisements against workers on strike as was done by the Philadelphia "Tageblatt" and the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" respectively during the recent Philadelphia car strikes; with the bulk of the press of such a party officiating mainly as a medium to advertise get-rich-quick swindles; finally, with such a party floating the flag of "Socialism" and throwing the mantle of "Socialism" upon such infamies,—under such a combination of conditions American securities are certainly safest of all, and the enthusiasm for them must be great.

Give the workers Chesterfield to read, and, if not Chesterfield, then Elbert Hubbard. Chesterfield, the "noble" sycophant, was the precursor and prototype of the bourgeois Hubbard; Hubbard, of the bourgeois soul, is the mental and moral descendant of Chesterfield. If Chesterfield does not turn the proletariat into a class menial, Hubbard is the genius to do it.

Halley's comet, it seems, has not yet lived down its bad reputation. On the night King George V ascended the throne it was seen to flare red, so the voracious capitalist press proclaims, for five consecutive minutes, portending wars and disasters to the coming reign. Mayhap the celestial wanderer is to blame for the panic and the May Day strike wave, as well.

Having, after long dickering with their employes, raised wages an inconsequential 6 per cent., Eastern railroads are now engaged in raising passenger rates 20, 30, and 50 per cent., "to compensate for the increase in wages"—a clear gain of from 14 to 44 per cent. for the roads. Which would justify the suspicion that wages were raised mainly to afford a starting

point from which to increase fares. But no, that would be too Machiavellian for our dear, good, honest, master class.

"500,000 workmen injured each year" is the leading fact that leaps from the National Association of Manufacturers now gathered in national convention in this city. No year's continuous war records such an appalling heap of casualties. If the manufacturers themselves admit the fact, how much larger must not the real figures be. Judge Bartlett, commented on in these columns last week was right—he who enters a modern factory to work assumes an "obvious risk."

If it is only true, the first bit of good luck that has happened to the Democratic party for a long time is the turning down of Bryan by the Democracy of his own state. Not all the troubles that afflict the Republican party could sufficiently cork up the deadweight of Bryan.

Well for Massachusetts! Well for New York! Well for each and all the States whose Legislatures are "standing up like a stone wall" against the un-patriotic scheme of the Income Tax. What more un-patriotic than that a capitalist, whose wealth was made possible only through being shielded by the shield of the Government, should be taxed for the benefit of that Government!

The Hudson-Fulton celebrations having utterly failed to lubricate the wheels of prosperity, a larger volume of lubricating oil is being planned. There is to be a World's Fair in New York in 1913. If that fails to work—what artificial method will be next resorted to in order to galvanize the corpse of popular well-being?

The hopelessness and helplessness of dealing with social maladies by way of the reform route was again made manifest in a remark which dropped from the lips of Albert E. Pillsbury, ex-attorney-general of Massachusetts, at the conference of the National Negro Committee. Said Pillsbury: "For thirty years the process [of disfranchisement] has gone on before our eyes; for thirty years we have been looking for some way of putting an end to it, and no way has been found." And yet it is the reformer who will tell the Socialist that he must go about getting things gradually. See how gradual our "friend" is getting there? While Socialists don't elevate disfranchisement to a particular height, they nevertheless know that the question will settle itself when the capitalist interests are abolished who now find their profit in depriving the workers of their rights, and accordingly revolutionists follow no devious course.

Another sample of American methods. The Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Union has adopted a new rule regulating apprentices, which has thrown 200 helpers out of employment. On Monday last the union notified the master plumbers that henceforth only one helper for every five journeymen would be allowed instead of one for each journeyman as heretofore. The Plumbers' Helpers' Union has appealed to the Building Trades Council for a modification of the rule. But as the helpers' organization is not

affiliated with the council, no action has been taken. Many of the helpers have put in three years to learn the trade and now find themselves out in the cold.

Back to the farm. The "Los Angeles Examiner" in the issue of March 27th last makes a startling disclosure of land monopoly in California. Thirty-five owners hold one-seventh of all the land in the Golden State. Their holdings range from 20,000 acres to 500,000 acres each. The same state of affairs prevails throughout the whole West.

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GOMPERS'S LABOR PARTY

After having tentatively let out the news from Washington that his Executive Committee had decided to launch a "Labor Party," Mr. Gompers has been silent on the subject. Not, however, inactive. The gentleman's hand has been since plainly visible in several parts of the country where A. F. of L. Unions, alone in some places, jointly, in others, with farmers' organizations, or their spokesmen, have been holding public meetings, winking at politics, and resolving.

All this time Mr. Gompers has spoken not a word. Like Paddy's owl, he may have made up with thinking for what he failed to produce in words.

If Mr. Gompers has, indeed, been doing some thinking he must have reasoned as follows:

"I used to say, in the days when I held that the economic functions, pure and simple, were all sufficient to protect the workers and promote their interests—I used to say in those days: 'Let all

come in; Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, Single Taxers, Anarchists—come, all of ye, into the A. F. of L.' My notion then was that, if I could only gather all the workers into my fold, we could then do what we willed. What we willed? Aye, that's the rub! What did we 'will'? There were as many 'wills' as there were isms gathered in my fold. Sometimes it looked as if there were as many isms as there were dues-payers. Alack the day! This thing of 'coming together' is not a one-sided affair. There are more sides to it than to a snake a-wriggling. Cats and dogs also may 'come together,' but they don't stay so long; only so long as they are in each other's wool. No; 'coming together' is no solution; at least not the first step to the solution. How will that Labor party of mine look? It would be made up of 'come togethers.' Lord! Lord! Have mercy upon me, miserable sinner. Let me not be around when the 'come-togethers' get together. No; the drag-

net policy will not substitute mental drill. I see it among my pets, the Socialist party folksies. They have come together to kick one another to pieces. No; the thing to do is first to drill the minds up to a minimum. Then bring them together. Then they will stick. And there is where I'm at the end of my song. How can I do any drilling? The moment I were to start drilling I would make enemies—enemies, more enemies—still more enemies! That won't pay. The levelheaded thing to do is to be everybody's friend—except of course a friend of that crying abomination, the Socialist Labor Party, whose dart is in the hide of every foe it has. No, Samuel, go slow. You've had and are having quite enough experience with the 'come-togethers' on the economic field, without you look for more trouble on the political field also. Go slow, Sam; Sammy, keep your trap shut."

And Mr. Gompers's Labor party remains at the resolving stage.

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SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

PICKING LABOR'S POCKETS TO BOOST PANAMA FAIR.

Business Men Anxious for Exposition but Four Million's About Their Limit—The "Hateful" Jap Makes Demands and Gets Still More Hated—A. F. of L. Craft Scabbary.

San Francisco, May 9.—The promoters of the Panama Pacific Exposition are now busily engaged in raising funds for the future fair. One meeting of business men subscribed four million dollars. But five million were wanted. The business men seemed disinclined to donate further. The last million was a conundrum that threatened to spoil the plans. But it proved rather easy of solution. The head man in an office building, fashionable hostelry, mercantile house or any similar concern, passed a list around among his subordinates and "invited" them to subscribe. Those who valued their jobs did so. One share is two dollars. In most places two shares were the least one was expected to take. These are to be paid for by small monthly deductions from the salary of the fortunate share holders. Here again we see the Socialist contention that corporations are in the hands of the few proven a malicious falsehood.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 6 has also come in for distinction in connection with the exposition. This Union at its last meeting adopted resolutions pledging their earnest efforts to prevent any strike or labor dispute until after the closing of the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915.

From Placer County comes the following discouraging news. The Japanese fruit pickers have organized into a union which already has a membership of over two thousand. Two dollars and nine hours a day is the scale they have set. If a number of Japs are working on a ranch and one is victimized by the boss, all quit work. They have another grave fault: there is no holding them to a contract when better conditions may be obtained. The Labor Clarion, official organ of the San Francisco Labor Council says that, "The only adequate remedy is white help, in accordance with American standards." We are ruined by Japanese cheap labor.

Here is a practical exemplification of American standards. The Newspaper Solicitors' Union was locked out by the "San Francisco Call." Then the union placed a boycott on the said paper and pasted thousands of stickers all over the city, advising all good union men to refrain from buying or subscribing to the "Call." Meanwhile the typographical trades got the "Call" out pretty regularly every morning.

Another sample of American methods. The Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Union has adopted a new rule regulating apprentices, which has thrown 200 helpers out of employment. On Monday last the union notified the master plumbers that henceforth only one helper for every five journeymen would be allowed instead of one for each journeyman as heretofore. The Plumbers' Helpers' Union has appealed to the Building Trades Council for a modification of the rule. But as the helpers' organization is not

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AMONG THE HOMELESS.

Churches and Y. M. C. A.'s Fail to Help Stranded Workers.

That the churches and Young Men's Christian Associations were a flat failure, as far as doing anything to help stranded and destitute workmen, was the statement made by Edwin A. Brown of Denver, called the "millionaire tramp," because, though a "man of wealth," he makes a hobby of dressing up in rags and doing "social investigation."

Brown has been arrested three times and has tried to sleep in the "bull pens" of Pittsburgh, Denver, and other cities, as well as in the Municipal Lodging House of this city. This seems to have taken some of the "social work" sap out of him, for now he always stops at good hotels in the cities in which he does his "work," setting out from them on his "investigations."

"You cannot tell people convincingly," he said, "about the horrible conditions of life in the jails and lodging houses of a city unless you know from experience, and that is why I determined to get arrested and see for myself." His tales of what he and other innocent men have experienced in the "bull pens" of this country would wring the heart of any but a plutocrat.

Brown went on to say that as a result of his own observations just before coming East this time, he found not a single Young Men's Christian Association branch which would take a young man in unless he could pay a considerable sum of money, and he found in several associations youths who were living on one or two slender meals a day, thus slowly starving themselves, that they might meet the expenses of life at the association building. He found, he said, the churches wholly neglecting the men who were caught in their cities without money to tide them over for a day or two.

"I am not speaking," he said, "of the professional tramp, but of the great number of men who go west every year, lured by advertisements of plentiful work, leaving for the wife and children behind them every cent they have except enough to take them to the place where work is offered. I know of many cases where such men, failing to find the work expected, and far away from friends or acquaintances, and without a cent, have been forced to get themselves arrested and locked up with criminals and 'drunks' to get a night's lodging and enough food to keep them alive."

Of the horrible retreats homeless men are driven to, Brown tells the following story: "One February night I was accosted by a mere boy, who asked me for the price of a meal. Something in the boy's appearance held me, and I gave him some money and then went with him to a restaurant. After he had eaten I asked him where he was going to sleep, and he said at the brick ovens west of the city. I became curious to see what the brick kilns were like, where he said he intended to sleep. Buying a blue shirt, a cheap handkerchief, some overalls, a pair of brogans, and a disreputable-looking hat, I tramped out to the kilns through the snow at night. It was about midnight, and the brick had just been withdrawn. I asked the workmen if there was one of the kilns I could get into. He laid down his shovel and took me to a kiln, into which I crawled, and found about a dozen men sound asleep. The kiln was insupportably hot, but the men did not notice the heat, as they were sleeping the sleep of exhaustion on the hard floor.

"I caught such snatches of sleep as I could, but frequently had to go to the opening of the kiln and get a breath of fresh air. About 3 o'clock in the morning, at the very coldest time and long before the sun was due to appear, the men were awakened and informed that the workmen would have to fill the kiln with brick for that day's baking. Out into the cold they tumbled, thinly clad and reeking with perspiration, owing to the intense heat of the kiln. I often wonder how many of them contracted pneumonia and consumption from the exposure."

Brown says that in most cities 90 per cent of the homeless men are not "tramps," as alleged, but honest, industrious men unable to find work.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

THE S. P. CONVENTION

PREPARES TO PERFORM PARTY'S SELF-EMASCULATION.

Contrast Between Vote-Intoxicated Delegates of Two Years Ago, and Present Politicians in Doleful Dumps—With Setting of Marx's Picture and Red Bunting, New Program of Vote Catching Expected to Go Through.

Chicago, May 15.—The Socialist party convention opened to-day, with one hundred and one regular, and sixteen foreign fraternal delegates present.

Two years ago it was a self-hypnotized crowd, thrilled by anticipation of "Tremendous vote for Debs."

Now this crowd of partly innocent visionaries, but mostly sorely disappointed Socialist would-be politicians, composed largely of farmers, businessmen, "intellectuals," and people living by the movement, is still looking back to the "Milwaukee victory" with thrill and envy, and is evidently determined to "follow the good example of Milwaukee" and preparing to perform, or rather complete the operation of self-emasculation of the Socialist party as national body.

Everything points to this program: Bold declaration against Asiatic immigration, in spite of Hillquit's solemn and theatrical pledge to the contrary, given on behalf of his party to the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress; spreading of the net for middle class farmers and woman suffragists; co-operative store enterprises and, last but not least, trimming of sails to "steal a march on Gompers" and turn the Socialist party into, or build in direction of, a British Independent Labor party or Union Laborites.

But "the banner of the class struggle will be held high." The same as Spain's Inquisition torturing and murdering people, singing praises to "Christ and brotherly love"; like Unterman, Guy Miller, etc., two years ago thundering in the name of the "class struggle" against foreign workmen as "hordes of Europe and Asia"; so the above reactionary program will be carried through, and the operation will be performed "for sake of the class struggle."

The hall is decorated with Marx's picture (!) and red flags, and the band plays the Marseillaise and International. This show-window trimming is good to cheer up themselves, fool the gullibles in America, and parade before comrades in Europe.

There is no evidence to lead one to expect serious opposition. Berger and his Milwaukee lieutenants, Hillquit and other leaders, will have to crack 40 whips, nor pull no wires. The machine is oiled so well and runs so smoothly, the vision of a Seidel in every city and town has such a strong and charming effect, that Berger and Hillquit will continue jokingly to poke each other in the ribs while the party itself, cheerfully, even anxiously, is completing the operation.

B. Reinstein.

ROOSEVELT LEAGUE FORMING.

St. Louis "Trust-Busters" Organizing to Elect Him.

St. Louis, Mo., May 12.—Advertisements recently have appeared in local papers requesting, in the name of "The Roosevelt League," that all citizens who are willing to cast a vote for Roosevelt in the event he receives the nomination in 1912, send their names to the league. The only address given is a Postoffice box number.

In answer to queries a number of citizens have received answers which set forth that the league is not ready for action, and will not be until definite headquarters are established.

The communication also says that a thorough canvass of the city wards has been made and has proven that 7 out of every 10 voters, irrespective of party affiliations, have signified their willingness to vote for the former President. A publication, to be the official organ of the league, is to be edited and published.

"Let Us Bust the Trusts Before the Trusts Bust Us" is to be the league's slogan.

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THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD

GLEANINGS FROM THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, about the most conservative large trade union in the land, opened its biennial session at Detroit last week, with a reported 3,000 delegates attending. The sessions are expected to last till June 4. Grand Chief Stone, the head of the order, says there is no business of special importance to come before the convention.

This organization has just dedicated a new headquarters, costing approximately \$1,000,000, at Cleveland. The building has a front of 124 feet and a depth of 178 feet; it is thirteen stories in height. An auditorium has been provided for, which will seat 1,200 people.

In Central Falls, R. I., a number of weavers, 120, to be exact, employed by the United States Cotton Mills, went on strike for a 10 per cent raise. As a consequence about 400 other workers found themselves without anything to do. But the press despatches didn't put the matter this way. These said that 500 employees were "thrown out of work," the intimation being that the weavers would be censured for causing a "calamity." But then, the bourgeois press exists for the purpose of condemning the workmen and keeping alive a prejudice against them.

In Ohio 4,500 miners joined the ranks of the striking coal diggers in other parts of the country. These men had been working under a temporary agreement since April 1, but as the negotiations between their representatives and the operators dragged along and came to naught, a decisive move was regarded necessary. Hence the strike.

The trade unions of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, in British Columbia, sent delegates to a joint conference recently and decided for a closer affiliation. A sort of federation is to be formed. This move was made because it was thought that a more immediate attachment would be of more avail in gaining their ends than remaining as isolated bodies. These unions will have to learn that simply unity is not enough to solve the questions and conditions confronting labor. Numbers based on false premises cannot lead to eventual victories. Socialist unionism is the thing.

Denver unions are still in each other's hair over jurisdictional disputes. The painters, paperhangers and decorators are at odds in their own union. Part of the members of this union are attached to the Building Trades' Council and the remainder are disconnected with it. One of their national organizers was sent to the city to see if he can straighten out the tangle.

The carpenters and the sheet metal workers have also been at odds in that city over the question of jobs. In fact this question of which trade shall do the work has been an issue among the building trades unions for a year or more. Instead of these organizations turning their attention to the system which embroils them in such disputes and striving to wipe it out, they fritter away their energies creating bad blood where there should be solidarity, while, of course, the national officers, international officers, and A. F. of L. heads look on in complacency. It is their policy of accepting capitalism as a finality that keeps up these differences.

The Western Federation of Miners, an organization which in its day conducted one of the fiercest fought fights of the workers against the brutal forces of capitalism in this country, notably the

days of the Colorado Class War in 1903, is about to flop back into the reactionary American Federation of Labor. It was in 1897 that Edward Boyce, then president of the Western Federation and its delegate to the A. F. of L. convention of the year before, made this report to his organization in Salt Lake City: "As delegate to the American Federation of Labor-Convention I have little of a report to make; the convention met December 14, and continued in session six days. During all this time there was nothing accomplished in the interest of labor." And that year the W. F. M. left the A. F. of L. Now it returns again with a majority of 7,000 in favor of re-affiliating.

The United Hatters of North America, against whom a veritable Taff-Vale decision was rendered some months ago in the shape of over \$200,000 damages, have signed an agreement with the Hat Manufacturers' Association to submit future disputes to an arbitration board. The agreement provides for the selection by each side of three men, the six to choose a seventh, who shall be the referee. If in five days such a seventh man cannot be agreed upon, the president of the National Civic Federation shall be asked to appoint him. Meanwhile work must not cease, and meanwhile wage slavery is left to flourish.

The New York State Board of Arbitration while investigating the strike at the plant of the International Paper Company was told that the men had no cause for a strike. But the board was told this by the officials of the corporation who presumed to speak for the striking employees. Of course, if the doctrine that what is good for the boss is good for the worker be true, then the managers might consistently take it upon themselves to speak in the name of, shall we say the aggrieved? But if the workers were to presume to pass judgment on the bosses! What oaths would be heard at the "impudence!"

The International Paper Company also thinks that the men's president did an unspeakable act when he ignored the contract which the union had. But why should the working class honor instruments which enslave them?

A random glance at "The Carpenter," the Journal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, shows reports from all points of the compass requesting carpenters to stay away because everywhere there are more men than jobs. Such requests certainly have a place in a labor journal; but what boots it to make the plea and stop there! It will be infinitely better for these men to get busy and put an end to a system which makes of their life such a lottery, a system which deprives them of the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Pitch in for a Socialist labor union and a Socialist labor party, and there'll be a more inspiring story to tell.

Gleaner.

KEEP IN TRIM!
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VERA-CASCARA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver.
100 PILLS 25¢
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REPLIES TO LABOR LEADER

CHARGES AGAINST SOCIALISM DISSECTED AND SHOWN GROUNDESS.

By H. D. Froelich, St. Louis, Mo.

A certain Peter Collins, "labor leader," of Springfield Ill., recently made an attack on Socialism in a lecture before the Catholic Workingmen's Welfare Association, at Goller Hall, this city. Some of his statements, as reported in the St. Louis Globe Democrat, April 21, may with profit be dissected. The first statement made by him was:

"One Socialist can furnish more hot air in an hour than a dozen furnaces can in a week." But Mr. Collins failed to produce any facts to prove his statement. The fact is that the theory of Socialism is a hot proposition for these labor fakers and that is the cause of his first statement.

His next "cool air" statement was: "Socialism, its doctrines and propaganda, is as different from trades unionism as night is from day. There is nothing in common with Socialism and trades unionism and they are as far apart in what they stand for as the North and South poles."

It is quite a change to hear these "labor leaders" tell the truth once in a while. In this case Mr. Collins could not help but do so, because in comparing Socialism with trades unionism he considered the trade union the better thing.

One who understands the plain principles of both questions knows that there is the greatest of difference between Socialism and trades unionism pure and simple. The best place to go to for an illustration of pure and simple trades unionism is into a factory organized under its principles. Go into a shoe factory, for instance, and you find, if it is a "union" shop, that there are a great number of different craft unions or organizations. You find that the workers at each part of a craft are organized into their craft union. Further investigation shows that each of these different craft unions is separate and dependent upon itself. You are surprised to find in an organized shop such a division of labor.

Let us see where Socialism differs from such kind of unionism. Socialism has not been given the opportunity to prove itself, but as all other theories, as trades unionism, Republicanism and Democracy, when given the opportunity to prove themselves have followed out their principle, we may rest assured that once the majority of the working class see fit and give Socialism the opportunity to prove itself, it will make good.

The very first principle of Socialism is "unity among the working class," not the kind of unity followed by the trade union, but the kind which does not divide them into different crafts, joins them into a compact UNIONS. Industrial unionism is the kind that is required in order to be in harmony with Socialism. Then, instead of finding the workers split into separate craft unions, we would find every man, woman or child having anything to do, directly, with that factory, organized into the same industrial union.

The industrial unionist recognizes the class struggle; he recognizes the two classes that exist in society to-day, and knows the position and interests of each. He knows that the interest of himself and his master are far from being identical, and he also knows that in order for the workers to fight their masters successfully they must organize as a whole, and consider the injury of one the injury of all. On the other hand, the trades unionist does not recognize the classes or the class struggle; he considers himself and his master brother.

ers. He does not see that the interest of his master is to get as much profit out of him as possible and therefore does not realize the necessity of the workers organizing solidly to fight the capitalist class. It may be seen therefore, that the principles of Socialism are pure and simple trades unionism as widely different.

Mr. Collins went on to advise union men to whom he was speaking to steer clear of Socialism. Said he:

"Thus we see the important duty of the trade unionists to keep vigilant watch on these pernicious doctrines and to see to it that their spread in the trades union is made impossible. See to it that Socialism is not allowed a foothold there and do your duty in combatting its influence."

Mr. Collins is surely giving "good service" to those whom he is speaking for. It is his duty as a defender of the capitalist class to combat Socialism, and nothing else can be expected of him or any other labor "leader." It is through such as these, though, that Socialism receives a great deal of its unsolicited publicity. These tools are Socialism's best press agents. Instead of driving the people away from Socialism, they make them anxious to want to find out what Socialism really is. They say that even though Socialism is a good thing people are too wicked for it. Then again they say and picture Socialism as such a bad principle that the wicked look into it and find out what it is, and once they do they are sure to help others find out also.

Of course Mr. Collins had to say, "Socialism is opposed to the home." Every time Socialism is attacked it is accused of being opposed to the family, whereas it is the present capitalist system that is destroying the family. Before the invention and improvement of the machine, the father of a family was able to make enough in wages to supply his family with the necessities of life. But as the machine was developed, less labor was needed to produce wealth, and men were thrown out of employment. The competition for jobs became fiercer, and hence wages lower. The father could no longer provide the wants of his family. The happy family was doomed. The mother was forced to go out and seek employment, and the children had to take care of themselves and go to school. Thus the first gash was made in the family and it was an ugly, painful gash for that family to bear.

The machine became more improved, the competition for jobs fiercer and wages still lower; another and fatal gash was made in the family. The children were forced into the mines, mills, and factories to compete with their fathers and mothers, working for wages ever lower. With father, mother and children working, the average family is just about able to keep a roof over its head, and secure food and scant clothing. The family and home cannot be broken up any more than it is being broken up. The only thing that can be done is to bring that family together and make a family of it. That is exactly what Socialism will do. It will give every man the opportunity to work and receive the full product of his labor, and then he will be able to take care of a home. The mother and children will no longer have to join the ranks of the bread winners in order to exist, but will stay in the house and in school and enjoy life as mothers and children should.

WORKMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Sick and Death Fund Opens Extraordinary Legislative Convention.

With 117 delegates in attendance, the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society opened its third extraordinary convention Sunday, May 15, at 243 East Eighty-fourth street, this city, with prospects of remaining in session for two weeks or longer.

Several well-known S. L. P. men are delegates. Among these are Wm. Adamek, of Pittsburgh, A. E. Reimer, of Boston, Rossback of Gloversville, N. Y., Rauch, of Troy, and Hammerle, of Chicago. Reimer was elected temporary vice-chairman.

The seating of delegates was first taken up, 112 credentials were accepted, and the delegates seated; five more were protested, and will be considered later. The convention then elected its various committees.

A telegram was introduced by Branch 2, to be sent to the Socialist party convention now in session in Chicago, hoping that the deliberations there "would redound to the benefit of the Socialist movement in America."

The organization is now twenty-six years old, having been organized in

THE PESSIMIST

By Bill B. Cook, Galveston, Tex.

Says H. C. Frick:—"I am now, as I have always been, an optimist about the United States, and the longer I live the stronger my faith becomes in its supremacy."

Give me Mr. Frick's income and the "sure thing" method of collecting it, and I too will become an optimist of abiding faith.

A proof sheet of the consular report on the German parcel post was discovered in the Government Printing office, and on it was written: "Withheld at the request of Senator Platt." At the time Senator Platt was President of the United States Express Co. "There's a reason."

Canada carries mail at one-fourth the rate charged in the United States and has no deficiency to face. Why? Senators and Congressmen who vote to pay the railroads in the United States from four to ten times the amount for carrying printed matter as a private shipper pays, own stock in the self same railroads. "There's a reason."

Mrs. Grover Cleveland has been granted franking privilege and a pension. My widow will have to buy postage stamps when I am gone and will be granted the privilege of doing battle with the "Irish Piano" for "bacon and taters." There's a reason.

Workingmen fight the country's battles during time of war and for the loss of health, limb and vision, receive the magnificent sum of 11 1/9 cents per day as a pension. Congressmen who fight the battle of the capitalist class in our legislative halls receive the pitiful sum of \$20 per day, mileage, franking privilege and side money. There's more reason.

"Captains of Industry" develop nature's resources and cause ten dollars to grow where only one grew before? They do, eh? The government has received an offer of 50 cents per ton royalty on all the Alaskan coal mined. This is estimated to give to the government \$20,000 per acre. Scientists estimate the deposits in the Alaskan fields at sixteen billion tons. On the market this would be worth eight thousand million dollars. And these are the "natural advantages" that Ballinger and Taft are accused of having wished to turn over to the Guggenheim syndicate. There's a reason.

Texas leased its iron furnaces to a former officer of the state at 50 per cent below what it would have brought in the open market is the statement of other men engaged in the iron business. And the Lone Star State is netted for its government of the people, for the people, and by the people. There is a reason!

Mexico is rapidly improving in its affairs, and will soon rank as one of the progressive countries of the world. It has its bank runs, mine horrors, and wholesale shooting of workmen. Soon it can inscribe on its banner "The Home of the Free and the Land of the Brave." American capital is developing Mexico. There's a reason.

The A. F. of H— went on a strike in Philadelphia and also boycotted the packers, and quit losers in both instances. Do you know the reason?

Says the "Galveston News," "In spite of the fact that there was a shortage in last year's cotton crop, Galveston remains the second of the ports in the value of exports, and its aggregate foreign commerce in the past calendar year was \$27,000,000 greater than the combined Pacific ports, namely Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles." Yet Mr. Frick, business agent of the wharfmen tells me that there has been a greater percentage of members idle in the past year than has ever been known in the history of the organization. Comrades who have been employed on the wharves have been compelled to quit entirely and go into the fishing business, to eke out a bare existence. What's the reason?

1884. Several important changes in the constitution are contemplated. One of these is the admission of women to membership, regardless of their relationship to male members. Another is the permission of two language branches in the same territory; previously only one has been allowed. The eligibility to membership of children not those of members, will also be discussed.

At 3 p. m. the convention adjourned till 9 this morning.

TEN CHILDREN.

Ten little children working in a mine. One was blown up in the air, then there were nine.

Nine little children through the factory gate, One was caught in the machine, then there were eight.

Eight little children in the sweat shop heaven, One of them pined away, then there were seven.

Seven little children, orphans in a fix, One of them starved to death and then there were six.

Six little children in the glass works strive, After the explosion there were five.

Five little children in department store, One got consumption, then there were four.

Four little children go to work in glee, Trolley killed one of them, then there were three.

Three little children in the mill did stew, One caught pneumonia then there were two.

Two little children all the spindles run, One inhaled cotton dust then there was one.

One little child forlorn skipped a day for fun, But he was soon put in jail, then there were none.

"Suffer little children to come unto Me," For they pay a bigger profit than the men, you see?"

—Detroit News.

LIFE BURNED OUT IN STEEL MILLS.

Pittsburg, May 13.—Pinned under a dozen white-hot steel billets which had fallen from a tilting steel buggy, William Wewel, a young mill worker at the Jones-Laughlin steel works, was burned to death to-day before the eyes of a score of his fellow workmen.

Wewel was pushing an empty buggy when a passing steel carrier loaded with white blocks of steel tipped over and the mill worker was pinned down, his arms extended.

His clothing quickly igniting made a perfect cross of flames, and before his comrades, with grabhooks, could tear away the scorching metal cubes Wewel's body was burned to a crisp.

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5. LOGIC OF SOCIALISM. Why it must succeed Capitalism.
6. CAPITALIST JUGGERNAUT. It grinds out and then grinds down the Wage Worker.
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Paris Commune—

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Wage, Labor and Capital—

(Includes an address on Free Trade)—By Karl Marx. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Ideal City—

By Cosimo Note. Cloth, 75 cents.

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By Paul Lafargue. Cloth, 50 cents.

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MEDIEVAL SOCIETY

ITS SYSTEM OF SERVICE AND ORGANIZATION—CAUSES CONTRIBUTING TO GROWTH OF TOWNS.

Medieval Society was based on the fusion of the ideas of tribal communism and Roman individualism and bureaucracy respectively.

The transition from the Pax Romana, the final establishment of the Roman Empire, the high-water mark of classical civilization, to the apparent chaos which followed the successful inroads of the barbarian tribes in the 5th century is long and obscure. But the corruption of the Empire into a mere centralized tax-gathering machine is obvious enough to the careful student of history.

The ancient aristocratic families of the provinces were, under the name of the Decuriones, made responsible for the taxes, and had the odium of acting as tax-gatherers, their own estates suffering if they failed to obtain the full amount decreed. As the resources of the Empire began to decline, the central government squeezed so much the harder, and, as before stated, the position of these Decuriones became intolerable, so that they were driven to the wholesale submission of their slaves. These now became serfs, owing service to their former masters, and being the necessary human live-stock of the great estates once owned by those masters. It seems most probable that these necessary circumstances, fused with the system of the Teutonic Mark, gradually produced the Manor, which was the basis of medieval economic life. This, of course, only applies to those countries which had been more or less definitely Romanized. In other Non-Romanized lands the serfs were the descendants of the conquered tribe, while the freemen of the conquering tribe, the "gentle-men," or men of the Gens, were the holders of the land, under sole tenure or other.

The irresistible tendency of the new society, therefore, whatever circumstances it had to deal with, was towards a hierarchical system, under which, while no man was positively owned by another, no man was free of service to another; even the serfs, the lowest rank, had certain rights, the chief of which was the use of a portion of the Manor; the right of livelihood, in fact, was not withheld from them, in theory at least.

The theory of the feudal system is an unbroken chain of service from the serf up to the kaiser, and of protection from the kaiser down to the serf. It recognized no absolute ownership of land. God was the owner of the earth, the kaiser and his kings were His vicergerents there, who might devolve their authority to their vassals, and they in turn to theirs, and so on till it reached the serf; the difference being in the quality of the service, the men of the conquering tribe paying none but military duties of some kind, while the serf paid productive labor. Except the right of livelihood guaranteed by custom, the latter had in general no rights, but his lord, nevertheless, was bound to protect him against wrongs from outside. And the theory of the system at least invested the lord with a quasi-religious character.

The change to this system was much furthered by the domination of the Teutonic races in Italy, France, and Spain, so that the old Roman, or Roman provincial slave-owning noble, was gradually superseded by the barbarian lord of the manor, who naturally carried with him the custom of the tribe, developing little by little into the complete feudal system. This was helped on by the break-up of the world-market of ancient civilization; which break-up brought about at last conditions under which the land was the only source of livelihood, and, as we have seen, was cultivated mainly for the behoof of the lords by a population of serfs and of tenants in villenage, although there were everywhere in Teutonic countries remains of the old holding by the freemen of communal lands.

As already hinted this hierarchical system was mixed up with religious ideas. Accordingly, we find that the Middle Ages had a distinct religion of their own, developed from, but by no means identical with, that early Christianity, which was one of the forces that broke up the Roman Empire. As long as that empire lasted in its integrity Christianity was purely individualistic; it bade every man do his best for his future in another world, and had no commands to give about the government of this world, except to obey the "powers that be" in non-religious matters, in order to escape troubles and complications which might distract the attention of the Christian from the Kingdom of God.

But in medieval Christianity, although this idea of individual devotion to the perfection of the next world still existed, it was kept in the background, and was almost dormant, except sporadically

(as exemplified by St. Thomas a Kempis, St. Francis, St. Bernard, etc.) in the presence of the idea of the Church. The latter was not merely a link between the earthly and the heavenly kingdoms, but may even be said to have brought the kingdom of heaven to earth by breathing its spirit into the temporal power, which it recognized as another manifestation of its own authority. The struggles between the temporal and the spiritual power, which form so large a part of the history of the Middle Ages, were not the result of any antagonism of ideas between the two, but came of the tendency of one side, of the great organization of society to absorb the other, without rejecting its theory.

In short, on the one hand, the Church was political and social as much as religious, while, on the other, the State was at least as much religious, as it was political and social.

For instance, all the great corporations, which were such a prominent feature of the Middle Ages, from the fraternity of knighthood to the guilds of craft, were on the one hand religious institutions, though on the other they were devised for obvious practical purposes. Again, in both physicians and lawyers a certain religious character was formally recognized, of which some shadow of a memory still exists in their official garments and formulae.

Production and Exchange were in the hands of great associations formed by traders and craftsmen for protection of commerce and organization of industry.

The medieval towns had two origins; first, there was the town, which was a survival of the city of Roman times, and is mostly found in the south of Europe, Italy, Spain, France, etc., although there are examples in Britain and Western Germany. And next there were the new towns which grew up for reasons of convenience out of the "Mark," and for the most part became incorporated into the feudal manorial system. The freemen—that is, the landholders of the mark, formed a municipal aristocracy in these inchoate towns, and from them the governing body was chosen. When the towns began to be incorporated through privileges granted to them by their feudal overlord, the old semi-independent inhabitants, who were probably the survival of the conquered tribe, joined to those who had flowed into the town for protection and convenience, formed a population of craftsmen and traders. Of these, the traders, who fetched and carried wares from the east of Europe, mainly Byzantium, still the centre of organized commerce as in the later Empire, were the most important as to position, although very few in numbers. They were the first founders of the Merchant Guild, which, as its name imports, was purely commercial in tendency, although organized like all associations of the Middle Ages on quasi-religious grounds, and including some survivals of the fellowship of the freemen. A recent work on the Merchant Guild by Mr. Grosse shows conclusively that it was not deduced from the old Frith-gild; neither, on the other hand, was it identical with the corporation of the towns, since non-residents could be members of it, whereas, the members of the corporation (Les Lineages, Geschlechter, Porterey, Ehrbarkeit, Patricians, etc.) were bound to be holders of the lands which were once tribal.

But the principle of the association was sure to have further development amongst the useful classes of the time; as handicraft began to grow in its capacity for production, guilds for the special crafts were founded all over Europe, till they embraced every department of craftsmanship in the widest sense of the word; thus the ploughman's guild was the most important one in the villages and small towns of England. The constitution of these guilds was strictly on the received model of medieval associations, but concerned itself also with the minutest details of the craft. They were thoroughly recognized legal bodies, having the power of enforcing penalties for the breaking of their special rules; and before long they became partakers in the supreme government of the towns, being commonly represented on the corporation by members of their own body. In the later period of the Middle Ages they went beyond this, and in not a few cases the representatives of the craft-guilds pushed out the original aristocracy, the men of the Lineages, Geschlechter, or Patricians. For example, towards the close of the 15th century, in Zurich, Hans Waldmann, the famous Burgermeister of that town, who had originally been a member of the tanner's guild, on attaining to power, altered the constitution of the executive, which had at first been composed, half of the

municipal aristocracy, and half of the guildsmen, and gained a definite perpetual majority for the latter by increasing the proportion of their representatives to two-thirds. Even earlier than this, in the latter half of the 14th century the account given us by Froissart of the famous war of Ghent and its allies against their feudal lord, the Earl of Flanders, shows us that the municipal aristocracy had little power unless backed by the craft-guilds. Wherever in Flanders "the lesser crafts" (i.e. mainly the handicrafts) were powerful, the corporation had to give way, and take up the war against the Earl; where the "greater crafts" (such as the mariners) had sway, the corporation was able to hold the town for him.

To sum up, the corporation was the direct descendant of the mark, i.e. the tribal land-holding body, and the common tendency was for the craft-guilds to supplant this aristocracy after the Merchant Guilds had been overshadowed by their growing power. We may again mention that these corporations and guilds, the industrial associations in short, were accepted as due and legal members of the feudal hierarchy. It is necessary now to take note of the relations between them and the kings and their nobles.

As soon as feudalism became paramount in Europe, the tribal mark lost its independence, and came under the domination of the baron or lord of the manor, although much of its constitution and most of its customs remained intact under the feudal lordship, as they had done under Roman bureaucracy. As the mark became consolidated into the town, with the land attached thereto, it began to acquire fresh privileges from its new lords, lay and ecclesiastical. These privileges were for the most part bought from the overlords under the compulsion of the need of money, bred by the wars they were engaged in, or, in the church territories, by the overweening love of splendid building, and the intrigues with Rome and foreign courts in which they were involved. These privileges consisted mainly of independent jurisdiction, rights of market and tolls, freedom from military service, etc., etc.

It was to the interest of the towns to favor the growth of power in the king or monarch, since he was far off, and his domination was much less real and much less vexatious than that of the feudal neighbor, their immediate lord. The king, on his side, always engaged in disputes with his baronage, found his interest in creating and supporting free corporations in the towns, and thereby curbing the overweening power of his vassals; while at the same time the growing production of the towns added to his exchequer, by creating a fresh supply, easier to exploit than that which the military nobles yielded.

This process of the gaining of independence of the growing medieval towns began as early as the 11th century, and culminated in the 14th. The first English charter was granted by Edward the Confessor. In France the first charter was granted to Le Mans in 1072, to Cambrai 1076; Laon, Beauvais, Amiens, and other towns followed. In later times the kings themselves founded free towns, as notably Edward I., both in Guienne and England; Kingston upon Hull (hodie Hull) and Winchester are examples of such places still remaining, though fortune has dealt with these two in such a widely different way.

In Spain, in quite early days the Visigothic code, a blending of Roman law and Teutonic custom, recognized the corporations definitely: the first charter was granted to Leon in 1020.

In Germany the towns were in the early Middle Ages appanages of the vassals of the Empire, and were governed by the bishops as their vicars: the process of emancipation here was that at first, in the 12th century, the towns-men carried on a government side by side with the bishop, and in the 13th century got rid of him either by purchase or main force, and so at last reached the goal of holding directly of the Empire. When this was accomplished, they were more completely freed than elsewhere in Europe, and ensured their independence by the formation of confederacies of cities, of which the Hanseatic League was the most famous.

In Flanders, owing to the great development of production by handicraft, the cities, though not theoretically so free, were powerful enough to carry on a struggle with their feudal lord through almost the whole of the 14th century, and were not altogether crushed, even when the battle of Rosebeque and the death of Philip van Artevelde closed the more dramatic phase of that struggle. As an example of the completeness of the regal recognition of the status of these cities, it may be mentioned that, in the second act of the war with the Earl of Flanders, when the younger Artevelde was entering on the scene, the city of Ghent summoned to its banner certain knights and lords to do it due military feudal service, while

THE IDEA OF A DIVINITY

ETHNOLOGICAL GROUNDS FOR BELIEVING IT THE OUTGROWTH OF ANCESTOR-WORSHIP AND FETISHISM.

That the earliest social aggregations were ruled solely by the will of the strong man, few dispute. That from the strong man proceeded not only monarchy, but the conception of a God, few admit; much as Carlyle and others have said in evidence of it. If, however, those who are unable to believe this will lay aside the ideas of God and Man in which they have been educated, and study the aboriginal ideas of them, they will at least see some probability in the hypothesis. Let them remember that before experience had yet taught men to distinguish between the possible and the impossible, and while they were ready on the slightest suggestion to ascribe unknown powers to any object and make a fetish of it, their conceptions of humanity and its capacities were necessarily vague, and without specific limits. The man who by unusual strength, or cunning, achieved something that others had failed to achieve, or something which they did not understand, was considered by them as differing from themselves, and, as we see in the belief of some Polynesians, that only their chiefs have souls, or in that of the ancient Peruvians that their nobles were divine by birth, the ascribed difference was apt to be not one of degree only, but of kind.

Let them remember next, how gross were the notions of God, or rather of gods, prevalent during the same era and afterward—how concretely gods were conceived as men of specific aspects dressed in specific ways—how their names were "The strong," "the destroyer," "the powerful one,"—how, according to the Scandinavian mythology, the "sacred duty of blood-revenge" was acted on by the gods themselves—and how they were not only human in their vindictiveness, their cruelty, and their quarrels with each other, but were supposed to have amours on earth, and to consume the viands placed on their altars. Add to which, that in various mythologies, Greek, Scandinavian, and others, the oldest beings are giants; that according to a traditional genealogy the gods, demigods, and in some cases men, are descended from these after the human fashion; and that while in the East we hear of sons of God who saw the daughters of men that they were fair, the Teutonic myths tell of unions between the sons of men and the daughters of the gods.

Let them remember, too, that at first, the idea of death differed widely from that which we have; that there are still tribes who, on the decease of one of their number, attempt to make the corpse stand, and put food into his mouth; that the Peruvians had feasts at which the mummies of their dead Incas presided, when, as Prescott says, they paid attention "to these insensible remains as if they were instinct with life"; that among the Feejees it is believed that every enemy has to be killed twice; that the Eastern Pagans give extensions and figures to the soul, and attribute to it all the same substances, both solid and liquid, of which our bodies are composed; and that it is the custom among most barbarous races to bury food, weapons and trinkets along with the dead body, under the manifest belief that it will presently need them.

Lastly, let them remember that the other world, as originally conceived, is simply some distant part of this world—some Elysian fields, some hunting-ground, accessible even to the living, and to which, after death, men travel in anticipation of a life analogous in general character to that which they led before. Then, co-ordinating these general facts—the ascription of unknown powers to chiefs and medicine men; the belief in deities having human forms, passions, and behavior; the imperfect comprehension of death as distinguished from life; and the proximity of the future abode to the present, both in position and character—let them reflect whether they do not almost unavoidably suggest the conclusion that the aboriginal god is the dead chief; the chief not dead in our sense, but gone away carrying with him food and weapons to some rumored region of plenty, some promised land, whither he had long intended to lead his followers, and whence he will presently return to fetch them.

This hypothesis once entertained, is seen to harmonize with all primitive ideas and practices. The sons of the deified chief reigning after him, it ne-

these very lords were in the earl's camp preparing to do battle against Ghent, but it is clear that the historian recognizes to the full the right of the city in the matter, though he applauds the refusal of the vassals on "gentlemanly" grounds.—Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome.

cessarily happens that all early kings are held descendants of the gods; and the fact that alike in Assyria, Egypt, among the Jews, Phoenicians, and ancient Britons, kings' names were formed out of the names of the gods, is fully explained. The genesis of Polytheism out of Fetishism, by the successive migrations of the race of god-kings to the other world—a genesis illustrated in the Greek mythology, alike by the precise genealogy of the deities, and by the specifically asserted apotheosis of the later ones—tends further to bear it out. It explains the fact that in the old creeds; as in the still extant creed of the Otahaitians, every family has its guardian spirit, who is supposed to be one of their departed relatives; and that they sacrifice to these as minor gods—a practice still pursued by the Chinese and even by the Russians. It is perfectly congruous with the Grecian myths concerning the wars of the Gods with the Titans and their final usurpation; and it similarly agrees with the fact that among the Teutonic gods proper was one Freir, who came among them by adoption, "but was born among the Vanes, a somewhat mysterious other dynasty of gods, who had been conquered and superseded by the stronger and more warlike Odin dynasty." It harmonizes, too, with the belief that there are different gods to different territories and nations, as there were different chiefs; that these gods contend for supremacy as chiefs do; and it gives meaning to the boast of neighboring tribes—"Our god is greater than your god." It is confirmed by the notion universally current in early times, that the gods come from this other abode, in which they commonly live, and appear among men—speak to them, help them, punish them. And remembering this, it becomes manifest that the prayers put up by primitive peoples to their gods for aid in battle, are meant literally—that their gods are expected to come back from the other kingdom they are reigning over, and once more fight the old enemies they had before warred against so implacably; and it needs but to name the Iliad, to remind every one how thoroughly they believed the expectation fulfilled.

All government, then, being originally that of the strong man who has become a fetish by some manifestation of superiority there arises, at his death—his supposed departure on a long-projected expedition, in which he is accompanied by his slaves and concubines sacrificed at his tomb—there arises, then, the incipient division of religious from political control, or civil rule from spiritual. His son becomes deputed chief during his absence; his authority is cited as that by which his commands, as previously known or as asserted by his son, become the germ of a moral code; a fact we shall the more clearly perceive if we remember that early moral codes inculcate mainly the virtues of the warrior, and the duty of exterminating some neighboring tribe whose existence is no offence to the deity.

From this point onward, these two kinds of authority, at first complicated together as those of principal and agent, become slowly more and more distinct. As experience accumulates, and ideas of causation grow more precise, kings lose their supernatural attributes, and, instead of God-king, become God-descended king, God-appointed king, the Lord's anointed, the viceregent of heaven, ruler reigning by Divine right. The old theory, however, long clings to men in feeling, after it has disappeared in name; and such divinity doth hedge a king, that even now, many, on first seeing one, feel a secret surprise at finding him an ordinary sample of humanity. The sacredness attaching to royalty attaches afterward to its appended institutions—to legislatures, to laws. Legal and illegal are synonymous with right and wrong; the authority of Parliament is held unlimited, and a lingering faith in governmental power continually generates unfounded hopes from its enactments. Political scepticism, however, having destroyed the divine prestige of royalty, goes on ever increasing, and promises ultimately to reduce the state to a purely secular institution, whose regulations are limited in their sphere, and have no other authority than the general will.

Meanwhile, the religious control has been little by little separating itself from the civil, both in its essence and in its forms. While from the God-king of the savage have arisen in one direction, secular rulers who, age by age, have been losing the sacred attributes men ascribed to them; there has arisen in another direction, the conception of a deity, who, at first human in all things, has been gradually losing human ma-

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on, and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

teriality, human form, human passions, human modes of action; until now, anthropomorphism has become a reproach.—Herbert Spencer.

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In 1896	36,594
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In 1904	34,172
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SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1910.

The captains and the kings may start,
The tumult and the shouting die,
The leading man may quit his part—
Nobody stops to wonder why.
But this one thing we'd like to know—
All else we're willing to forget—
As to the water wagon, Bo,
Are you on yet, are you on yet?
—ARTHUR CHAPMAN.

GEORGE V.

Due allowance being made for that
language of courtly adulation that the
journalism of the early days of the
Republic sneered at and condemned,
but which has since become the vogue
with the journalism of our ruling
class—even after making due allow-
ance for that, it is not at all unlikely
that much truth lies in the report
that the dying hours of Edward VII
were "greatly perturbed by the de-
plorable political condition."

It is said that, at the last moments
of a man who dies a tragic death, his
whole life shoots through his mind.
If this be so, it should not be unlikely
that the last hours of a monarch are
far from easy. At the supreme hour
of Bosworth field Richard III is said
to have been pursued by the ghosts
of the many whom he slew, and that
his quickened conscience then spoke
to him with a thousand several ton-
gues, each tongue condemning him for
a villain. It should not be matter
for surprise if the descendant of an
Elizabeth Plantagenet, himself strai-
ned through the joins of a Henry VIII,
furthermore filtered through a House
of Stuart, and finally chief beneficiary
of economic conditions best summa-
rized in the fact that the land, over
which he spread his royal mantle,
was the birthplace of the Salvation
Army—it should be matter for small
surprise if such a being's last hours
were greatly perturbed.

But there were reasons in addition.
Thackeray's couplet:
"When George the Fourth was dead,
Thank God, the Georges ended"
may well have risen before the mind
of the dying Edward VII, with omin-
ous and particularly perturbing effect.
The serial of the Georges was about
to be resumed—resumed by a "little
dillard," a shrinking, weak-minded
George, about to become George V,
and as such to captain the ship of
State through seas vastly more agi-
tated and threatening than the care-
fully chosen halcyon seas over which
he steamed when he went through the
mummery of "serving his apprenticeship"
for a cadet in the Navy.

Well might the dying Edward be
"greatly perturbed by the deplorable
political conditions" that soured
around the gables of the palace in
which he lay, expiring. But his per-
turbation may be a people's gain—
may be more than one people's opportunity.

Social Revolutions require something
more than their own ripeness to burst
forth—they require the opportunity.
Such opportunities have ever been a
block-head, or a pig-head at the helm.
With the Big Stick looming big above
the horizon as the probable President
of the United States, and the "little
dillard" becoming King of Great Brit-
ain, it would seem that, not one peo-
ple, but both the English-speaking
empire peoples of the world are being
offered at one time the opportunity to
end the class rule of the Reign of Ter-
ror.

Perchance the dying Edward VII
had ample reason to be perturbed
while giving up the ghost.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

If our Knights of Columbus are
the international representative body
that the utterances of the organiza-
tion would lead one to presume, then
the results of the recent elections

held in France should be ample cause
for an uprising of all nations against
that country,—at least for immediate
declaration of war against France by
the Congress of the United States.

Since the French Republic, in the
exercise of what she deemed her sov-
ereign rights, decided to secularize
the so-called religious associations,
that is, associations doing business
under the name of religion, and to
guarantee by assuming control of the
education of her children,—from that
time on, a number of organizations
in this country, the Knights of Col-
umbus leading, denounced the French
government as "cruel," "inhuman,"
"un-Godly," a "menace to righteous-
ness," and more to the same effect;
and they, severally and collectively,
called upon the Government in Wash-
ington, from the President down, to
take prompt steps looking to the
squelching of the offending nation.

Undeterred by these invectives and
threats; evidently, if one is to judge
from the idiom of the Knights of Col-
umbus, breathing an un-Godly de-
fiance to the United States; the
French people have just—without
more ado than a mastiff goes about
his business, unaffected by the bark-
ings of angry puppies, or a man pro-
ceeds upon his route without deign-
ing to take notice of a lot of kids call-
ing him names from a distance—
marched to the hustings and re-elected
triumphantly the Government, and en-
dorsed emphatically the policies which
earned for themselves the righteous
wrath of the Knights of Columbus.
And what is worse still, France did
all this in italics, so to speak, by re-
turning to office an increased number
of Socialists.

Seeing that the President and Con-
gress have troubles of their own, it is
to be hoped neither is aware of the
casus belli which, according to the
Knights above named, the French
Republic has given to our nation, and
that the friendly relations of the two
countries may proceed uninterrupted.
All appearances justify the hope.

THE S. D. P. OPPORTUNITY.

Was it accident, was it wickedness,
was it fatality that the "Appeal to
Reason"—the "actual and sole agita-
tor for Socialism in the land"; the
one cause of the Socialist party "big
vote; thence the real cause, no doubt,
of the Social Democratic triumph in
Milwaukee—was it fatality, was it
wickedness, was it accident that at the
very time when, from Victor L. Berger
down, the triumphant Milwaukee S.
D. P.'s were announcing what a lovely
town to live in their administration
was to make Milwaukee, the "Appeal
to Reason" had an article by Mother
Jones on "Girl Slaves of Milwaukee
Breweries"?

The article presents a distressful
picture. The girls employed in the
bottle-washing department of Mil-
waukee's colossal breweries are worse
than wage slaves; they are pariahs.
The wages are from 75 to 85 cents
a day—but the girls are not al-
lowed to work more than three or
four days. Accordingly, their earn-
ings average only \$3.00 a week. Kept
at so meager a stipend at a job held
by so slender a thread, the girls are
attuned to submit to imposition upon
imposition. Odd jobs without num-
ber "for which there is not even the
suggestion of compensation," are de-
manded of them after their day's work
is done. On top, probably by reason,
of all this, the treatment these human
wails are subjected to by the fore-
men is positively revolting. One in-
stance cited is that of one of the girls,
about to become a mother, being
forced to submit to the frequent af-
fliction of her girth being measured
by one of the brutish overseers. Such
is the poverty of these girls, the
damp, utterly unhealthy conditions
they have to perform their work in,
that the just conviction is expressed
that these big breweries "are setting
out incubators to hatch out germs
enough of tuberculous bacteria to de-
stroy the nation." This summary will
do. It sufficiently unveils the picture
of a nasty town, unworthy of human
habitation. The picture seems framed
on purpose for presentation to the
triumphant S. D. P., and is labeled
"Your Opportunity."

Here certainly is an opportunity
for any party of however languid a
reform program. For a party that as-
serts its reform purposes to be but
the "revolutionary" steps towards the
Socialist Commonwealth the opportu-
nity is exceptional.

Bacteria-breeding colossal establish-
ments come within the tackles of a
municipal administration. Morality-
undermining practices fall within the
purview of a municipal District At-
torney. Finally, wages-crushing meth-
ods surely are subjects that demand
the cognizance of loyal Unionists.
The opportunity is there; the task is
cut out and laid before the triumphers

at Milwaukee. What will their con-
duct approve the "Appeal to Reason"
article—accident? wickedness? fatali-
ty?

TRY ANOTHER TACK.

That the working class is poor because
it drinks too much, smokes too much,
or wears too many silks, are all old yarns,
now worn so threadbare that they no
longer even serve to conceal the ignor-
ance of those who put them forth. The
new variation upon this theme, more
recently brought into favor by the soar-
ing price of edibles, is that the workers
are poor, both in health and purse, be-
cause they eat too much.

To the support of this idea have come,
unwittingly, but with all the prestige
that the name Garden City and the word
"coterie" carry with them, three young
ladies of the aforementioned place and
position in life. Reading that starvation
was a cure all, they stopped eating
for three days. What's good for a patri-
cian must be at least equally good for a
pelebian; ergo, if the working class
would be healthy, wealthy and wise, it
should stop eating.

Sad to say, for the success of the
anti-eating spellbinder, whom the coming
campaign may not improbably produce,
the facts seem all to lie on the opposite
side of the case. If starvation were a
cure-all, the working class should be the
healthiest class on earth. In spite of
which, it seems to have been perversely
growing poorer and meager on the very
regimen so loudly advocated as a cure
for both poverty and meagerness. In all
advanced capitalist countries—our own
unparalleled United States among them
—physical standards are declining. De-
spite the decrease in the number of chil-
dren per family from 8 and 10 to 2 or 3,
a decrease which they would have us be-
lieve makes for better offspring, the race
is falling off both in size and vigor.
Height, girth, chest measure, weight, en-
durance, all are on the down grade. Even
the theory that bodily decline is compen-
sated for by increased mental robustness
is belied by the records. Insanity and
nervous disorders are increasing so fast
that Lombroso prophesied a 500 per cent.
augmentation thereof in the next two
generations.

When one seeks for causes, two stand
out clearly. One is overwork and the
anxiety due to the growing uncertainty
of prospect. But overshadowing even
this, and more vital, is widespread na-
tional underfeeding. As fast as the price
of food soared upward, with the same
staggering rapidity did the opportunity
to secure that price sag downward. While
expenses topped the clouds, jobs and
wages dropped out of sight. In 1842
Dickens, writing from Boston to a friend
in London, declared: "There is not a
man in this town or in this State, who
has not a blazing fire and meat every
day for dinner; nor would a flaming
sword in the air attract more attention
than a beggar in the street." What would
he see now?

Those who would blame the worker's
poverty or ill health on his too heavily
laden board would better try another
tack.

GLEANINGS FROM CONGRESS—
TRAINING COURTIERS.

The House of Representatives having
under consideration the bill mak-
ing appropriations for the naval ser-
vice, the Hon. John A. Kelliher, of
Massachusetts delivered an extensive
speech—rhetorical, historic and sta-
tistical. For all these many-sided
features of the speech, Mr. Kelliher,
who obtained leave "to extend his re-
marks in the Record," chose as the
keynote of his address no statement
made by him under the head of rhe-
toric, history nor statistics. The de-
vice he chose to fly at the head of his
speech, as it appears extended in the
Congressional Record, is: "The Gov-
ernment should utilize its navy-yards
for the construction of A PART OF ITS
BATTLE SHIPS."

The choice is significant. It is a
straw that shows the drift of the
training that the plutocracy is put-
ting its politicians to. It is training
them into courtiers.

The rhetorical part of Mr. Kelliher's
speech was purely Jingolic; the his-
toric part was scrappily encyclopedic;
the statistical part was ostentatious.
What sentence from any of these parts
could have allayed the animosity of
the Crown, that is, the Plutocracy?
None. Unfortunately for the plu-
tocracy, that is, the Crown in our
bourgeois society, rhetoric, however
cautious; history, however circum-
spectly cited; statistics, however
jumbled, leave an anti-plutocratic,
that is, an anti-Crown taste. The only
safety of the politician declaimer is
shortness. Mr. Kelliher was all but
short. A speech of any length, even
if not "extended," cannot choose but
furnish handles innumerable against
private plants for articles of public
use. How, then, indulge the plu-
tician's bent for a splurge, and yet in-
cur not the disfavor of the "Crown,"

whose frown can make and unmake
any politician? Here "steps in the
courtier's trick. Mr. Kelliher singles
out one sentence, places it where it
must catch the eye of the "Crown," and
with a courtliness that promises vol-
umes for the gentleman's future sup-
pleness of physical and mental spine
says in substance:

"Nothing that I have said contem-
plates interference with the Crown's
privileges. Only PART of its battle-
ships should be constructed by the
Government. His Majesty is entitled
to retain the vested right to construct
the bulk of our Navy, that is, to pluck
the Government, henceforth as here-
after."

WHEN KNAVES FALL OUT, ETC.

The Chicago "Provoker," a Socialist
party organ of April 14, 1910, has this
article:

THE CAPITALIST SPIRIT IN NA-
TIONAL AND STATE
OFFICIALS.

Barnes—Bentall.

The following is extracted from a
circular letter to "Honest Socialists."
The writer says:—"I was interested
in the moving picture business for
socialist propaganda. National Sec-
retary Barnes took my ideas, formed the
ADREM COMPANY and organized a
scheme he could control for selling
"profit sharing certificates" to trusting
comrades at a dollar each. I refused
to be a party to such a capitalist
game. I told State Secretary J. O.
Bentall of Barnes' capitalist scheme
and explained my ideas of party use
and management of moving picture
propaganda for which I put up one
hundred dollars. To avoid conflict
with National Secretary Barnes' Ad-
rem Company and escape public notice
Secretary Bentall got the assistance
of his two brothers, Lawyer D. J. Ben-
tall and Elmer Bentall. These three
Bentalls obtained a charter from the
state of Delaware; fixed by-laws and
a board of directors to give them
absolute control. I protested and de-
manded back my \$100, but fearing in-
jury by physical violence and legal
persecution the Bentalls threatened, I
got out."

With A. M. Simons' consent and in-
dorsement of the Board of Directors
of the Daily Socialist the Bentalls pre-
sented their scheme in an article of
some 3,000 words written in the ex-
alted style which gives the state se-
cretary's monthly—THE NEXT STEP
—a peculiar place in socialist litera-
ture. This article by the denunciation
of "CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION,"
"CAPITALIST SLAVERY," and in be-
half of "OUR GRAND SOCIALIST
CAUSE," and in the name of "TRUTH,
SCIENCE AND SOCIALISM," and
with the song of "THE ANGELS'
PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO
MEN," State Secretary Bentall and
his brothers introduced the "GRAND
CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH"
and their "CO-INDUSTRIAL COM-
PANY" to the trusting comrades who
think nothing but the "Truth" appears
in the Daily Socialist. Stripped of all
its "religious" trimmings this article
reveals the Bentall scheme to be a
capitalist stock company with a Dela-
ware charter and with Five Hundred
Thousand Shares (pretty pieces of five
paper) to sell to comrades for Five
Hundred Thousand Dollars—a dollar a
share. Each Local and Branch of the
Socialist party in the United States
to buy 500 shares for \$500, two hun-
dred and fifty dollars cash and \$250
on time. Fifty thousand of these
shares were "preferred shares" on
which the Bentalls promised to pay
SIX PER CENT INTEREST. Bentall
presented the bait of enormous
"Profit" with all the skill of a profes-
sional "barker," inviting the ignorant
to take his particular conveyance to
heaven.

The following is extracted from the
records of Bentall's board of directors.
By resolution of the board of direct-
ors one hundred and thirty-eight thou-
sand shares of stock was given to the
members of the board as follows:
One thousand shares to each mem-
ber.
Twenty thousand shares to the
president.
Twenty thousand shares to the man-
ager.
Fifteen thousand shares to the vice-
president.
Ten thousand shares to each of the
other directors.
Five thousand shares extra to the
lawyer.

These shares were given for services
rendered in planning this scheme and
were to be sold to comrades for a dol-
lar each.

Readers of The People are cautioned
not to allow the fact of "The Pro-

voker's" obvious enviousness, of its
objection to "hero worship" being ob-
viously only against the hero wor-
ship that is not bestowed on its own
Editor and owner, and of that editor
and owner being the non-pareil pro-
fetaire Mr. Thomas J. Morgan, Attor-
ney-at-Law, swaying their judgment,
and causing them to discard its reve-
lations. Readers of The People are
furthermore cautioned not to allow
their knowledge of the fact that the
Thomas J. Morgan, aforementioned is an
Ex-S. L. P. man, consequently, a men-
tal and moral, as he also is a physical
misfit, to militate against his allega-
tions above cited. They should ever
keep in mind the time-tried adage,
When knaves fall out, the truth comes
to light.

SEAMEN'S WELFARE

List of Rules Which Men Must Sub-
scribe to "Solely for Their Good!"

Chicago, May 10.—The so-called "wel-
fare plan" or industrial passport scheme
of the Lake Carriers' Association, a-
gainst which the seamen of the Great
Lakes are on strike, has been properly
explained in but very few newspapers.

The following are ten vicious rules of
the misnamed "plan" which show its
main features:

1st. Each seaman is required to se-
cure a certificate of membership in the
"welfare plan" controlled by the ship-
owners.

2nd. Payment of fees by seamen to
shipowners.

3rd. Registration of name, age, per-
sonal description, etc., of every seaman.

4th. An industrial passport, called a
"Discharge Book" by which the seamen
is to be thus identified.

5th. A system of character marks,
such as the master of the vessel may
choose to give, upon which future em-
ployment or non-employment is to de-
pend.

6th. Authority in the hands of any
ship's officer to arbitrarily deprive seamen
of the passport, to thus apply the
blacklist, regardless of the number of
"good" character marks the sailor may
have previously obtained.

7th. A rule requiring that seamen
must, when employed, deposit the pas-
sart with the ship's captain in order
that it may readily and easily be revoked.

8th. A system of so-called "assembly
rooms" on shore where seamen must
congregate when unemployed, prefer-
ence in employment being given to those
who frequent these places to the great-
est extent, a watch being kept on their
attendance while unemployed.

9th. An agreement by each individual
seaman, in writing, to the effect that he
will submit to all rules and regulations
of the employers' "assembly rooms"
when ashore, and to take no part in
any organized effort to better conditions,
or to prevent deterioration thereof,
when employed on board ship.

10th. Pledge of obedience to such
other rules and regulations as the Lake
Carriers' Association may see fit to in-
augurate from time to time.

The "plan" it will be seen, provides
for constant and unrelenting supervision,
restraint and espionage of every seaman,
whether he is at work or at rest,
ashore or afloat, employed or unemployed.
That is what the men are on strike a-
gainst.

AN IMPORTANT WORK FOR THE
STUDENT.

We are still able to make the com-
bination offer of the "Ideal City" and

"Flashlights of the Amsterdam Con-
gress," for the sum of thirty-five
cents. The "Flashlights" alone are
really worth the price asked for the
two books. "The Flashlights" is
really the best compendium in exist-
ence of the International Socialist
Movement. It contains graphic thumb-
nail sketches of participants in the
Congress, reports and valuable ad-
denda, all of which aid the reader in
understanding what otherwise might
seem confusing.

If you have not a copy of The
Flashlights of the Amsterdam Con-
gress better get it now. The time
will come when the book will be out
of print.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

STONE CUTTERS WIN STRIKE.

Cleveland, O., May 12.—The Stone
cutters' Union of this city, on strike since
the 1st of April, has gained an eight-hour
day and an increase from \$4 to \$4.50 a
day.

GREAT IS ARBITRATION!

Lansing, Mich., May 14.—By a decision
of the Board of Arbitration in the con-
troversy between the Michigan United
Railways and its employees, the motor-
men and conductors are granted the
ridiculous increase in wages of one cent
an hour.

SALVATION ARMY

Mock Philanthropic Scheme Said to Be
Breaking up.

"The Salvation Army Breaking Up" is
the title of a full page article in London
"John Bull," which seems to keep a sharp
look-out upon the "Army" and its vagar-
ies.

That wholesale resignations are at
present going on within the English or-
ganization, and that the American group
is also rapidly petering out, due to the
coercive and penny-grinding policy of
Headquarters, is the declaration of the
author, who quotes names and places in
support of his allegations. "Financial
bleeders" is what he calls the heads of
the mock-philanthropic concern.

Bramwell Booth and Commissioner
William Eadie are named as mainly re-
sponsible for the present outbreak in the
Army. Booth directs the general affairs
of the body; Eadie takes care of internal
policy in Great Britain.

"The general policy of William Eadie
and his staff is to centralize everything,"
says John Bull. "A local society has, in
their judgment, no right to have any
powers at all but such as are graciously
conferred upon them. The general in-
come of the Highgate corps, for instance,
amounts to \$2,500 per year. Out of this
the poor people have to pay a heavy rent
to a Citadel Company, managed by
Bramwell Booth's officers, 10 per cent. on
all its income for the benefit of a divi-
sional officer, who is invariably despised
by his comrades, not on personal
grounds, but solely because he is the re-
presentative of a board at the top on
which they have no voice. The Highgate
corps is also compelled to allot 50 per
cent. of its income from harvest festivals,
and collect \$2,000 per annum toward the
great Self-Denial Fund, from which they
do not derive a single benefit, and support
in the course of the twelve months
all sorts of petty appeals in aid of the
D. O., branches of the social work, etc.,
and endure the periodical invasions of
their ground by headquarters' begging
officials."

Not only financial, but intellectual ty-
ranny is also complained of; thus:
"The fact is that the unpardonable sin
in the Salvation Army is to have an
opinion of your own contrary to its rules
and regulations and the War Cry, and
anathema maranatha is poured out on
the man or woman who dares to express
an independent opinion."

Precarious as this looks for the
"Army" in England, the United States
outlook is even worse, apparently. The
writer says:
"So serious is the situation that many
of our correspondents declare that the
Army will have to cease being recognized
as a religious society at all. Even Com-
missioner Howard, the Army's man for
foreign affairs, was compelled to ac-
knowledge in the War Cry a few weeks
ago that the numerical position of the
movement in the States is not very
strong! What an admission at the end
of 30 years' warfare! And after all the
glowing accounts of the General's half-
dozen receptions at the White House, and
the gladiatorial commands of Commander
Booth-Tucker and Miss Eva Booth!
Howard must be careful; he may be
passed on to the Salvation freezer! The
man who is the most successful recruit-
ing agent in the States, Colonel Chandler,
has threatened to resign. It seems that,
without being consulted in any way,
Colonel John Dean, from London, was
sent over to New York to take his place
as principal of the training college, on
the ground that America was not getting
enough of hell-fire preaching from
Chandler. And perhaps Bramwell Booth
is correct. America could do with more
brimstone."

And finally, as the cap-sheaf of in-
iquity perpetrated by the "Army" Ad-
ministration, the charge is again made
that the officers are sending immigrants
to Canada for \$5 a head received from the
Canadian government; but that the ex-
penses are exacted from the immigrants
themselves after the "Army" has ap-
pealed for and raked in public contribu-
tions to send them over; and finally that
the labor market in Canada is already
overstocked, to the "Army's" own knowl-
edge and confession in its Canadian
literature.

DOLLAR ALWAYS SPOILS
"AMITY."

Glasgow, May 10.—Piqued at the
failure of their bids to secure any part
of the recently placed contract for
coal for the United States navy, local
coal merchants who are also ship own-
ers to-day made a pact not to quote
below a certain rate for coal carriage.
By this move they hope to make the
American contractor recoup them in
part for the loss of expected profits
on the fuel itself.

U. S.—Just so.
B. J.—Yes; that pure and simple phy-
sical forist put his foot into it doubly—
first by his false premises, and next by
his conclusion which is false even from
his own premises.

U. S.—Exactly; and I do not know a
single pure and simple physical forist
who does not start wrong; slips into a
bigger absurdity, and keeps it up in
that way a bumpity-bumping, until he
is utterly at war with his facts and rea-
son.

U. S.—For the obvious reason that the
principal reason of "political action" is
the preaching of the Social Revolution
along the civilized lines marked out
by the ballot. Such agitation would not
be bona fide if it did not accept the the-
ory of a possible peaceful solution of
the Social Problem. The bona fide ac-
ceptance of that theory implies setting
up candidates, voting for them, and
striving for their election. It follows—

B. J.—Ah, I see clearly. It follows
that S. L. P. political action is not "bor-
ing from within," but a most emphatic
"boring from without."

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UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—I heard last
evening a remarkably sound argument
put up by a pure and simple physical
forist against the Socialist Labor Party.

UNCLE SAM (putting a hand at each
ear)—Let me hear it, by all means. It
will be the first sound argument I would
have heard advanced against the S.L.P.
by pure and simple physical forists, or
anybody else, for that matter.

B. J.—Well, he started saying that the
S. L. P. objects to "boring from with-
in."

U. S.—You mean to say he

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

GLORIOUS PATRIOTISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here's another instance of glorious patriotism. King Edward of England dies, and the Stanley Mills Company, a manufacturing concern, of Hamilton, Canada, immediately seizes the opportunity to capitalize the fact at the top of its advertisement in the Hamilton Herald. It has the announcement in black borders, the purpose being to attract attention to its wares. But such is the way of groveling materialism.

A. B.

Hamilton, Canada, May 7.

BOOST "THE PEOPLE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed two subs, which credit to me. All odds are against me. The slaves of this town have been out of work since April 1st, due to the miners' strike. The S. P., of course, are doing all they can against me, but they are easy marks. I carry with me the official ballots showing the S. P. St. Louis fusion and other documents, as medicine for them. The best way for me to get subs. is to explain the value of the paper.

Boost The People, comrades. You all have as good a chance as I have. If I don't fulfil my pledge it will not be my fault.

I have had a good many promises to subscribe when work starts again.

John M. Francis.

Du Quoin, Ill., May 9.

COLUMBUS CARMEN LOSE

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The second strike of the Columbus trolley men is over and it is a defeat for the men; they were forced to accept the terms of the company. W. J. Campbell, president of the new Carmen's union, said last week:

"While the men did not get all they asked for or were entitled to, they were ready in respect to the interests of the city to make the concessions which seemed necessary for a settlement. We are all glad the strike is over. In return for the sympathy of and the assistance of the citizens throughout the trouble, we shall show our appreciation by giving them the best possible service. We will also live up to the letter and spirit of our agreement."

It is evident that no victory for the men has been gained.

E. B.

Columbus, O., May 8.

SCANDINAVIANS FORGE ON

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A new branch of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation was organized in Roseland 111th street and Michigan avenue, Chicago, on the evening of May 6th. A club, The Spark, had been in existence for some time and upon call of members from the Scandinavian S. L. P. Action Committee of Chicago the club voted to join the Federation. They have about 20 members and will now get 9 more who have waited either to join this or organize another club.

S. C.

Chicago, Ill., May 8.

TWO SHOPMATES SET RIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed \$1 for one year's sub to the Weekly. While trying to secure subscribers for The People in the shop to-day I got into an argument with a young fellow who told me that he "didn't want the paper because it wasn't fair. It wanted to cover up facts in order to make itself appear in a true light."

I advised him to take the Weekly for a six months' trial, and offered to foot the bill if he could prove that The People had "covered up" any facts in that time. He declined the offer, averring that a "free born" shouldn't have any silly notions, such as class distinctions, in his head. He further announced that The People was partisan, and he wanted a "non-partisan" paper. I wished him good luck in finding one, and told him I would pay for that paper, too,—when he got it.

I showed him that a paper is bound to side either with the capitalist class or the working class, that there is no such thing as siding with both, for the simple reason that their class interests are antagonistic.

Another man in the shop told me

that he sympathized with the Socialists to some extent, but "didn't agree with them on the marriage question." He quoted some of Bernard Shaw's writings as authoritative utterances on that subject. I spent about fifteen minutes explaining to him that the marriage question would solve itself for the best as soon as the economic causes of miserable marriages were removed.

Notwithstanding the attitude of these two shopmates, it is easily seen that the discontent with present economic conditions is ripe, and that the only thing wanting among the workers is sound knowledge as to their class interests. By redoubled efforts to make the S. L. P. press and literature known, we will soon see the end of a system that's rotten to the core.

A. W.

Somerville, Mass., May 9.

THE S. P. INCUBUS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On a visit to Bemidji, Minn., the principal town in the north central part of this State, and in the heart of the logging and lumber industry, I took occasion to fulfil my pledge to The People of gathering subs. for the paper, with a result of six new readers, so easily gotten, that it proves the old contention, that all you need do is to go after them.

Discontent among the working class is steadily on the increase and they are generally willing to give an attentive ear to anybody that can sight them the way out of the woods.

The Socialist party and its literature has full sway as far as any agitation in this region is concerned, and nowhere is it more conclusively proven that the S. P. can make nothing but muddle-heads on economics in the labor movement. I visited their Local on Sunday afternoon, where a literary program was rendered and listened to by sincere well meaning laboring men. In the whole program given there was not one thing touched upon of any material interest to the working class. Appeals to the farmer and middle class elements, grafting, banking methods and robbery of the working class as consumers were the important phases of the labor movement to these men.

After the exercises, I was courteously given the floor, and I told them a few things on the commodity status of labor and showed up the falsity of the issues brought before the meeting as concerning the interest of a working class. This seemed an entirely new side of the question to them, and as soon as pointed out was accepted with interest. Of Industrial Unionism and its mission, they know nothing. Of the proposed unity of the two parties on the Stuttgart Resolution they had never heard, and were indignant that they had been kept in the dark concerning it.

As a chloroform to the rising discontent among the workers, the capitalist class can wish for no better material than the literature of the 'Socialist' party. It does the job well, so far.

H. W. Brandborg.

Henning, Minn., May 11th.

MAY DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The First of May was celebrated here by the Bulgarian Socialist Group Iskra at 507 South Second street. The attendance was good, the attention of the Bulgarian workers was keen, and the talk was strictly along the path of the class struggle on the importance of International Labor Day as the day for the workers of the world to proclaim their coming emancipation from wage slavery. The emblems of both the S. L. P. and the S. P. were displayed in the hall. A great deal of literature was sold. J. W. Newmann of Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, spoke in English.

J. Scheldier.

St. Louis, Mo., May 1.

MAY DAY IN DETROIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Detroit, S. L. P., co-operated with the Locals of the I. W. W. and the Hungarian Section of the H. S. L. F. in celebrating the First of May. The large hall of the Sozialen Turn Verein was well filled with workers of various nationalities who joined enthusiastically in the demonstration.

H. Richter called the meeting to order, and James Lee, formerly of Washington, acted as chairman. The Hungarian chorus rendered an inspiring revolutionary song, which was highly appreciated. Waldi and Carl Steiner furnished a number of selections, piano and violin, which were

a treat, as was also the number by Mrs. Wm. Hoag and Roy Hasseler, and a Polish recitation by J. Fabijewski.

John D. Goerke, of Cleveland, O., delivered the principal address. In a characteristic and able manner he portrayed the significance of the First of May. Without rhetorical platitudes the speaker dealt with the forces that hold the worker in wage slavery. After going over the ground carefully, the speaker said that to raise the working class out of degrading and brutalizing conditions of wage slavery, must be the aim of the Labor Movement; the political and industrial class organization were the means to accomplish the historic mission of our class, and the S. L. P. and the I. W. W. are the organizations in this country to do that.

Michael Anzelewski, member of Local 26, I. W. W., Car and Foundry Workers, was the Polish speaker. He emphasized the necessity of industrial organization, and exposed the bogus concerns on the political and economic field, from whose utopian and anarchistic teachings the working class suffered, especially the Polish workers.

The Hungarian speaker, Ernest Klopstein, was brief in view of the meeting in the evening in the Hungarian settlement. The lesson which May Day teaches the foreign-born workers in particular he said was to fight against all separation of the working class. The oppression of capitalism effects all wage slaves alike, the same principles and organization must unite the exploited of all tongues.

John Becker, of Mixed Local of the I. W. W., made a short address in German. He urged the necessity of the spreading of the literature, the urgent need for every worker to read the papers which uphold and defend our class interest, the press of the S. L. P.

The collection was \$13.25. Three dollars worth of literature was sold and several subs secured.

The police department sent two plain-clothes men to serve as a reminder of the brutal outrage and slugging carnival a year ago, but they found no opportunity to start a riot.

Etchar.

Detroit, Mich., May 7.

PIERSON PUTS IN LICKS AT PORTLAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the second week's work in Portland we succeeded in landing two subs to Der Arbeiter, three each to the Arbetaren and the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung, three to the Daily and Weekly People. Two more street meetings were held to good crowds with a fair sale of papers and pamphlets.

The Scandinavian Club held its May Day celebration last Saturday night in Arlon Hall. Owing to comrades Berg and Swanson being out of the city, no address could be delivered in Swedish, but as most of those present could understand English, the address delivered in English was well received.

Our Swedish Singing Society rendered several revolutionary songs, including the Marseillaise, and they were given a hearty applause, as was the monologue stunt, and a song sung by two young ladies. A good quantity of literature was sold, and our Swedish comrades will realize a snug sum from the proceeds of the celebration.

The I-I-I's and S. P.-ers were on exhibition yesterday in their parade, if such it could be called. The I-I-I's took up the rear and during the march they referred to their brother paraders of the S. P. as the ballot boxers and other choice names. After the "parade" the flow of oratory began. Opposition meetings were held, and to the tune of unity and solidarity they proceeded to tear each other to pieces.

Such are the actions of men who call themselves Socialists and Industrial Unionists. Warner, an expelled member of Section Seattle, is here in Portland selling I'm-a-Bum songs on the streets. This fellow is not only a discredit to himself, but he is a disgrace to the movement. It is just such characters that make our work all the harder.

At the Section meeting yesterday it was decided to extend my stay in Portland another week, making four weeks in all. Two more applications were received for membership in the Section with good prospects of getting more. We have every reason to feel encouraged over the results accomplished so far, and with the hope of doing as well if not better during the next two weeks.

Chas. Pierson.

Portland, Ore., May 2.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

"LABOR SCARCITY"

A Lie of the Capitalist Press Nailed Down by the Facts.

A moon or two ago—on March 9, to be exact—the New York Tribune began an editorial entitled "Education and False Pride," with the following two sentences:

"The assertion of the manager of the National Employment Agency that there is a scarcity of manual labor and a superfluity of the other kind will cause no surprise. It is not unusual for clerk labor to be a drug on the market, as Mr. Carpenter puts it, while it is impossible to supply the demand for laborers and mechanics."

"The Carpenter," the monthly organ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, contains in its issue for that same month of March, when it was "impossible" to supply the demand for laborers and mechanics," the following reports from various localities:

"Gloversville, N. Y.—We would be greatly obliged to our sister Local Unions if they would make an effort to stop the rush of their idle members to this city, and try to keep carpenters generally away from this city at this time. We have had a prosperous season, but are now crowded out by newcomers to such an extent that most of our own men are idle."

"Kenosha, Wis.—Trade here is in a deplorable condition; most of our members have been out of work all winter and there is not much doing now. The flocking in here of out-of-town brothers is aggravating the situation as in many instances they obtain a job while our members have to go idle. We would request migrating brothers to steer clear of Kenosha, and the editor to place its name on the dull list in our journal."

"DeKalb, Ill.—We desire to notify the brothers of the U. B. and all members of the craft, through the medium of this journal that we have more than enough carpenters in this place at present to do all the work on hand. Any advertisements in the papers for carpenters wanted here are misleading; there is a slump in building operations, and traveling carpenters are advised to remain away from DeKalb, Ill., pending an improvement in trade conditions and until further notice."

"Newark, N. J.—All the jobs going on here at present, with the exception of two, are fast nearing completion and little new work being started, as a result, at least twenty-five per cent. of our men are walking the streets. To aggravate the situation, outsiders are flocking in in large numbers and as a result the supply is greatly in excess of the demand and we find ourselves seriously hampered in our efforts to secure improved working conditions. We trust that carpenters reading this notice will realize the necessity of staying away from Newark, N. J., at this time and until further notice."

"Colinga, Cal.—This is to warn all mechanics, carpenters especially, not to pay any attention to advertisements appearing in eastern papers to the effect that mechanics are needed in this city. These ads are misleading and calculated to do great injury to those coming here expecting employment at once and spending their meager earnings before, if ever they succeed in obtaining a job. This is exactly the predicament a large number of resident mechanics have been in for weeks. It is evident that those responsible for these ads are endeavoring to work the time-worn dodge of flooding this section of the country with surplus labor to reduce wages and make a market for employment agents and real estate sharks and thereby demoralizing industrial conditions. Living expenses here are very high; you cannot figure on less than \$10.00 per week for the cheapest living. Migrating carpenters, be wise and stay away from Colinga, Cal., until further notice."

"Macon, Ga.—The Central Railroad Company of Georgia is building new shops in this city and the contract has been awarded to Swift & Company of Chicago. This firm is now advertising in the papers all through the country for carpenters at good wages and a long job. These ads have lured men here from the adjoining states and even from Texas to find that the wages this concern is paying range from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day at the most, and working hours unlimited. The men coming here to work for these starvation wages are naturally incapacitated for the work; they work two or three days and are

then laid off; men are discharged every day. Were our local contractors awarded the contract and doing the work all our home men would be in employment, receive from \$2.25 to \$3.50 per day and ten hours would be the limit. Besides the railroad job there is very little doing here at present in our line; trade is dull and all carpenters are advised to stay away from Macon, Ga., for the next few months."

That's how "impossible" it was to fill the demand for carpenters and joiners. The journals of all other mechanical crafts—bricklayers and masons, lathers, painters, metal workers, boot and shoe workers, printers—tell the same tale, were there only space to quote them. The "scarcity of manual labor" is a lie, out-and-out, with not a glimmer of truth or a redeeming feature.

Is not the "Tribune" aware of this fact? It would be a slander upon its knowledge and information to say so. The "Tribune" is thoroughly posted upon the truth. Why, then, does it, along with the whole capitalist press, so persistently reiterate the lie?

For a double reason. Being a mouth-piece of the employing class, the capitalist press is interested in promoting low wages. As D. J. McDonald, the railroad contractor of Aurora, Ill., recently said, "when labor is scarce, it is not good"—immediately revealing that by "good" he meant cheap. Hence, in order to get "good"—i. e., cheap—labor, the market must be jostled; one of the surest ways of doing which is to pretend that it is short, thereby causing an influx, which can be used to beat down wages.

Secondly, the capitalist press is playing a deeper game—that of allaying and heading off, if possible, the now widespread discontent. Its theory is that by persistently enough shouting the lie "everybody is employed," it will in time get people to believe it. Even the unemployed man himself, it reasons, cut off by that very press from outside information, and having only the falsehood forced down into his ears, may be brought to the notion that he is only an isolated case, and that the fault is not in the system, but somehow in him. But the manoeuvre, deep as it is, won't work. To paraphrase Dickens, "When a man feels, on his own back and in his own belly, that out of work he is, that man knows well that he is out of work, and you can't talk it out of him any more than you can talk beef into him."

What the individual workman can do, the working class can do. It can nail down the hampering lies of the master class's press, and bend its own shoulders, undeterred, to the work of emancipation.

S. L. P.

HOW HE BECAME INTERESTED IN LABOR NEWS LITERATURE.

A college professor studying the Woman Question, was recently introduced to Labor News literature through the medium of De Leon's translation of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism." The gentleman found the book so interesting that he sent for others of our publications, including the Sue series.

Bebel's exhaustive work is the best thing on the subject of Woman. As the translator remarks in his preface "Woman Under Socialism" is the best-aimed shot at the existing social system, both strategically and tactically considered. It is wise tactics and strategy to attack an enemy on his weakest side. The Woman Question is the weakest link in the capitalist mail."

It is a big book, in more ways than one, 380 pages, cloth bound, with a beautiful cover design, and portrait of August Bebel as frontispiece. Our price for this book is One Dollar, less than half what any other publisher would ask for such a book. We made the price very low in order to enable our friends to get a copy. If this work is not already on your bookshelf order a copy. Read it. Study it.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. P., PHILA., PA.—No one denies that if unimproved land were taxed up to the hilt; and if its owner thereupon proceeded to build upon it, more workers would be employed, etc. What Socialism denies with a loud roar is that such a move—would solve the Social Question. Socialism also denies that a movement could be set on foot to accomplish such a petty result: it would require a gigantic movement, and a gigantic movement is not going to stop for trifles. Socialism, finally, proves that the people who would be mainly benefited are people with cash, and that they are not in it for the sake of the workers, but for their own—consequently, that although more workers would be employed, there are already so many displaced that the wages of the newly employed would be the regulation starvation wages.—Next question next week.

W. F., PHILA., PA.—No sane man will play a game, at the start, the way he will play it towards the end; nor will he play towards the end by the rules he follows at the start of the game. It is so with Movements. They are free to adopt at the end, methods that may not be adopted at the beginning. At the beginning, a Movement must be rigidly educational.

I. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The S. P.-ite who claims the Socialist party is flourishing must be a dealer in bunco. Its vote right here in Greater New York last year, was, together with the Socialist Labor Party vote, over 2,000 votes below what the S. L. P. vote was 11 years ago when the S. P. started in to show how votes were to be made. And all over the land their vote has slunked, except in Milwaukee, whose "Idea" the New York S. P.-ites always claimed to have a horror of.—Next question next week.

I. A. M., COLUMBUS, O.—For what reason can it be legitimate for a Protestant to seek to convert Catholics, but illegitimate for a Catholic to seek to convert Protestants? The man who holds an opinion is a knave if he does not believe he is right. Believing he is right, it is his privilege and duty to cause others to see things as he does. Proselytizing is legitimate. All that civilization demands and must insist upon is that the proselyter conduct himself agreeable to the canons of civilization—proceed over and above board. That is what Socialism, for instance, does. Free and open speech and

press. The best will win.

G. S., TACOMA, WASH.—There can be no such thing as "the past and dead" with regard to acts of organized clergymen. They claim to be directly appointed by the living God, and to be his mouthpieces. It is contradictory to the idea of Deity that the acts of its agents be "past and dead."

H. G. A., PHILA., PA.—One of the reasons the Socialist Labor Party has its face set as flint against Anarchy is the Party's respect for the importance of the role played in great Movements by "Physical Force." Physical force is too sane and sound a thing to allow it to be made to look like thirty cents by a lot of slummers and cowardly veiled dynamiters, who have no more sense than to "put the cart before the horse," have no more character than to turn the cart, thus put out of place, into a pickpocket's receptacle.—No dealings with Anarchy!

C. M., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—The Fabian essays are valuable in so far as they furnish facts concerning the British Trade Unions.

D. LANG, NAT'L TREASURER, HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST LABOR FEDERATION, NEW YORK.—Your letters are passed over to the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P., to whom you are referred.

A. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—There is no misprint in the adv. regarding the Sue books. Of the remaining 4 stories, the 16th, "The Pocket Bible," has two volumes; the 17th, "The Blacksmith's Hammer" has one volume; the 18th, "The Sword of Honor" has two volumes; and the 19th "The Galley Slave's Ring" has one volume—all written by Sue, and closing with the French Revolution of 1848. That makes the 6 volumes. They are all set up and in various stages of readiness. As to bringing the series "down to date" with additional stories—give time to time.

H. R., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; A. P., NEW YORK; O. A. D., SAN JOSE, CALIF.; A. S. C., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; L. J. F., CHILICOTHE, O.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; G. S., TACOMA, WASH.; J. E. R., SEATTLE, WASH.; J. W., ALTOONA, PA.; L. M. G., HAMILTON, CANADA; G. J., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.—Matter received.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page four.)

soning, with history and experience—a deplorable perambulating tangle of Nonsense. It is this fact that warrants some people in calling themselves Anarchists.

B. J.—And well they may.

ASSASSINATIONS AND SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel,
Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by
BORIS REINSTEIN.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
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Propaganda Pamphlets

The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more.

What Means This Strike?
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John Mitchell Exposed.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
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Socialism versus Anarchism.
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Development of Socialism in Great Britain.
Religion of Capital.
Foundation of the Labor Movement.
Historical Materialism.
N. J. Socialist Unity Conference.
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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. . . .

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
at City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, at City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are set in this office by Tuesday,
5 p. m.

WANTED.

The names and addresses of Party
members or sympathizers capable of
reading and writing both the English
and Polish languages.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the New York
State Executive Committee, Socialist
Labor Party, was held at Daily People
Building, 28 City Hall Place, New York
City, on Friday, May 6th, with William
A. Walters in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were
adopted as read.

The Secretary reported in matter of
Section Richmond; that he and the Na-
tional Secretary had visited Yonkers on
April 16th and re-started activity in
Section Westchester County, there being
quite a few members present; received
letter from Frank E. Passonno on ex-
penses for May Day meeting; referred to
Section New York; from Section Schen-
ectady, sending \$1.50 for dues stamps.
Secretary also reported that State non-
sitting blanks were ready and had been
sent to Sections New York, Kings, Ren-
selaer, Schenectady and Erie, and that
the rest of the Sections and Notaries
outside of Sections would be supplied
during the coming week. Bill for post-
age for month of April, 98 cents, ordered
paid, and report of Secretary received
and actions endorsed.

Financial Report for April, received
and adopted as follows:—Income general
\$43.54, mileage \$7.41, total \$50.95; Ex-
penses \$1.28; Balance \$49.67.
Edmund Moonella, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting of committee on May
8th, at 11 Broome street, Newark, N. J.,
Landgraf chairman. Present all State
officers, several members-at-large and
delegates from all Sections but Branches
1 and 2 of South Hudson.

Application for membership-at-large
received from Anton Basky of Palisade
Park; granted.

Sections Union, Essex and Passaic re-
ported County conventions and nomina-
tions for county offices; and that the
securing of signatures to petition lists
was being pushed. Section Passaic fur-
ther reported a successful May Day out-
ing, netting them \$45.

The sum of \$6 was received from vari-
ous Sections as contributions to the
State Agitation Fund.

National Organizer Katz, about to be-
gin his tour by working in New Jersey,
outlined his plans, route, etc., for this
State. His proposals met with warm en-
dorsement; and the delegates present
pledged their Sections to co-operation
with Comrade Katz.

Receipts, \$8.10; disbursements, \$14.62;
cash on hand, \$14.53.

Adjourned to June 12th.

P. Merquelia, Secy.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota State Executive
Committee met at 1938 University
avenue, St. Paul, May 7. Jensen,
chairman. Present: Bell, Henlon, Ol-
son, H. Johnson, State Secretary. Ab-
sent: Carstensen.

Minutes of last meeting read and
approved.

Correspondence: From Paul Augus-
tine, National Secretary, filed. From
Sections Minneapolis and St. Paul
containing nominations for S. E. C.
From Section St. Paul as to having
vice state secretary. Referred to new
business. From H. W. Brodhold and
Sturgeon Lake, Minn., filed. From C.
W. Brandborg, Hennings, Minn., filed.
From E. Bosky, Mankato, Minn., re-
mitting dues, filed. From Magnus
Malmgren, Parkers Prairie, Minn., re-
mitting dues, filed.

Bills amounting to \$1.40 ordered
paid. Motion to purchase 300 due
stamps carried.

State Secretary instructed to notify
Sections and members-at-large to vote
for S. E. C. and State Secretary.

Decided that in case State Secretary
is absent that the recording secretary
act as state secretary until his succe-
sor is elected.

Decided that the S. L. P. of Minne-
sota have a candidate for governor.
That State Secretary notify Sections
and members-at-large to nominate
candidate for governor. Committee of

three members elected to act as state
campaign committee. Olson, Johnson
and McCue on committee. Decided
that expenses of the campaign com-
mittee be paid by S. E. C. Decided
that State Secretary communicate
with Sections and Language Federa-
tions regarding having a state picnic.
Expenses, \$15.40; receipts, \$14.64;
balance on hand, \$21.13. Meeting ad-
journed.

W. E. McCue,
Recording Secretary

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the
Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in
regular session on April 30th, with Ru-
dolph in the chair. Present: F. Neff, C.
Rudolph, L. Jerene, E. Schade; absent
with excuse, F. Burton.

Minutes of previous meeting were
adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Section Roan-
oke, on Party affairs; from Section Rich-
mond, re convention, with order for
stamps; the State Secretary was in-
structed how to reply to this communi-
cation.

The S. E. C. instructed State Secretary
to urge all Sections to more active propa-
ganda.

The financial report was then read and
adopted, after which meeting adjourned.
Receipts, \$3; no expenses.

L. Jerene, Rec. Secy. pro tem.

OHIO S. E. C.

Meeting of Ohio S. E. C. May 9th with
Comrade Goerke in the chair. Absent
without excuse, Polster and Reiman.

Minutes of previous meeting approved
as read.

Communications:—From Oscar Freer,
Columbus, proposing Cleveland as seat
for new State Executive Committee.
From C. L. Beck, Lakewood, wants infor-
mation. Referred to Section.

Kircher and Koepfel reported on first
of May meeting in Cincinnati. Meeting
was well attended.

Bill of \$10.50 railroad fare to Cincin-
nati for Kircher was ordered paid.

Secretary was instructed to notify Sec-
tions and members-at-large in State that
Cleveland has been proposed as seat for
next State Executive Committee by all
but one vote, that referendum to elect
therefore seems unnecessary and Clev-
eland is to be considered elected. Ex-
penditures \$10.50.

Richard Koepfel, Rec. Secy.

KATZ'S TOUR IN NEW JERSEY.

May 19—Jersey City.

May 20—Hackensack.

May 21—Newark.

May 22, 23—Elizabeth.

May 24, 25—Plainfield.

May 26—Perth Amboy.

May 27, 28—New Brunswick.

May 29—Freehold.

May 30, 31—Trenton.

REINSTEIN'S ITINERARY.

Chicago, Ill.—May 23.

Detroit, Mich.—May 24.

Cleveland, Ohio—May 25.

Erie, Pa.—May 26.

OLIVE M. JOHNSON'S ITINERARY.

Portland, Ore.—May 21.

Seattle, Wash.—May 23.

Spokane, Wash.—May 27.

St. Paul, Minn.—June 1.

Chicago, Ill.—June 5.

Detroit, Mich.—June 10.

Cleveland, Ohio—June 11.

Erie, Pa.—June 12.

Buffalo, N. Y.—June 15.

ATTENTION, HARTFORD, CONN.

There will be a meeting of Section
Hartford, S. L. P., on WEDNESDAY,
May 18, at 8 p. m. sharp. All members
should be present. Organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA, ATTENTION!

A mass convention of the Socialist
Labor Party of Pennsylvania will be
held at the headquarters of Branch
Braddock, 700 Washington avenue, May
29th, at 10 o'clock.

Pennsylvania S. E. C.,
L. M. Barbydt, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ATTENTION!

Local 101, I. W. W., of St. Louis, will
give a Concert and Ball SATURDAY
evening, May 21, at the S. L. P. Hall,
1717 S. Broadway, St. Louis. Henry
Poelling will make an address on "Indus-
trial Unionism and Its Mission." All
friends and sympathizers are invited to
come and bring their friends along.

ARE THERE TWO SOCIALIST PARTIES?

Every alert and serious workingman
deplores division within the Labor
Movement.

There is a cause. You would like
to know how it can be removed.

Attend the mass meeting at Colom-
bo Hall, 235 Gratiot avenue, Detroit,
Mich., on TUESDAY, May 24, 1910,
at 7:30 P. M. Boris Reinstein, from
Buffalo, N. Y., National Executive
Board Member, of the Socialist Labor
Party, will speak. Subject: "The Re-
cent Convention of the Socialist Party,
and Its Significance."

Reinstein speaks in returning from
Chicago coming direct from the So-
cialist Party convention. Free admis-
sion. Don't fail to use the opportunity
to gain knowledge.

Section Detroit, S. L. P.

BORIS REINSTEIN IN CLEVELAND.

All comrades, friends and sympathizers
are urgently called upon to attend a
meeting, called by Section Cleveland, O.,
for WEDNESDAY, May 25, at Acme
Hall, 2416 East Ninth street, near Cen-
tral avenue, at 8 p. m. Boris Reinstein
of Buffalo will speak on "The S. P. Con-
vention and Its Significance." The com-
rades should agitate for a good attend-
ance.

SAN JOSE, CALIF., LECTURE.

The Socialist Labor Party of San Jose,
Calif., will hold public meetings, dur-
ing the month of May, on Sunday evenings;
8 p. m., at A. O. U. W. Hall, 162
S. First street.

May 22nd—Symposium and Enter-
tainment.

May 29th—Alanson Dodge, "Founda-
tions of Socialism."

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach them-
selves to the Socialist Labor Party,
either by the formation of a local or-
ganization known as a "Section," or
by joining as members at large, may
proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form
a "Section," provided they subscribe
to the platform and constitution of the
S. L. P., and they belong to no other
political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find
six others to join with them in orga-
nizing a "Section," but desiring to be-
come members, may do so by becom-
ing members-at-large by signing an
application card, subscribing thereon
to the platform and constitution of
the S. L. P., and answering other ques-
tions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in
the formation of "Sections" and for
application cards for the use of indi-
vidual members as well as all other
information apply to the undersigned.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

"NEW READERS!"

Let That Be the S. L. P. Slogan from
Now Till July 1.

Time is fleeting and July 1, the
date of the Daily People's Tenth An-
niversary, will soon roll around. Some
of those who joined the Daily People
Tenth Anniversary Club have already
made good on their pledges—to get
\$5.00 worth of subscriptions to the
Daily and Weekly People. Many
have partly fulfilled the pledge, and
there are some who haven't been heard
from since they sent their names for
enrollment. We want to see every-
body who joined this Club make good,
and we also want to see all those of
our friends who didn't sign up join
in the work of propaganda anyway.
No celebration of the Daily People's
Tenth Birthday can be anywhere as
effective or impressive as a big in-
crease of readers for the Daily and
Weekly People.

Let the slogan, from now to July 1
be the cry, "New Readers!"

Members of the Tenth Anniversary
Club are once more notified to indi-
cate that they are members by noting
on subscriptions "1,000 Club," or some
similar notation. When using the
special Tenth Anniversary blanks, such
notations are, of course, not necessary.

The Roll of Honor, list of those
sending two or more subs during the
week, is pretty good this time; but
surely more than thirty-four com-
rades out of our membership should
be represented. Join the Active Bri-
gade and send in some subscriptions.

Roll of Honor.

A. Gillhaus, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
A. C. McGinty, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
Cal. S. E. C., Los Angeles, Cal.	2
J. B. Lavengood, Santa Cruz, Cal.	2
J. S. Hertzbrun, San Diego, Cal.	2
Ed. Renz, San Francisco, Cal.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	9
J. Henry, Middletown, Conn.	2
G. Richter, Middletown, Conn.	3
M. Ledermann, Chicago, Ill.	3
H. J. Friedman, Chicago, Ill.	2
J. M. Francis, Du Quoin, Ill.	2
A. E. Bergman, Indianapolis, Ind.	4
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	7
F. J. Oatley, Fall River, Mass.	3
J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass.	2
F. N. Hitchcock, Hamtramck, Mich.	2
H. A. Brandborg, Hennings, Minn.	7
S. L. P. Section, St. Paul, Minn.	3
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	4
S. L. P. Section, Plainfield, N. J.	2
R. Katz, Paterson, N. J.	18
E. Rosenberg, New York City	2
L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y.	4
F. H. Jess, Syracuse, N. Y.	2
C. Pierson, Portland, Ore.	30
W. J. Snyder, Altoona, Pa.	6
O. E. Collins, Woonsocket, R. I.	2
P. W. Nelson, Houston, Tex.	2
Ed. Schade, Newport News, Va.	2
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	3
H. Hillmann, Milwaukee, Wis.	2
J. Zimmer, Canal Zone, Panama	3

Prepaid cards sold: Chicago, \$2.00;
Philadelphia, \$3.00.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Many of our friends have yet to
add a copy of "Franz von Sickingen"
to their book shelves. Don't put off
longer the treat that is in store for
you, but send on a dollar and get the
book.

New editions of Herve's "Antipa-
triotism," and "Woman and the So-
cialist Movement," by Olive M. John-
son, are expected from the binder this
week.

We have "What Means This Strike?"
in Jewish, and in Italian, each five
cents a copy.

The principal orders last week were:

Castella, Cal.	\$ 2.25
Los Angeles, Cal.	21.20
San Diego, Cal.	2.00
Pasadena, Cal.	11.00
Hartford, Conn.	2.00
Denver, Colo.	5.40
Indianapolis, Ind.	6.30
Chicago, Ill.	8.40
Peoria, Ill.	2.25
Salem, Mass.	1.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	1.00
New York, N. Y.	2.00
Elizabeth, N. J.	6.80
St. Paul, Minn.	9.50
Cleveland, O.	23.50
Cincinnati, O.	20.10
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.40
Philadelphia, Pa.	6.95
Junata, Pa.	8.25

Granite, Okla.	1.00
Oak Harbor, Wash.	1.00
Houston, Texas	4.00
British Columbia	3.00
Alaska	14.25

Have you a copy of "The Execu-
tioner's Knife" or "Joan of Arc," the
latest Sue story?

OPERATING FUND.

The lean months, when there is less
job work, will soon be here, hence this
fund will have to be brought more
prominently to your attention—it can
be obviated, however, by a widespread
pushing of the propaganda.

The following are the amounts re-
ceived during the week:

Branch 202, W. S. & D. B. S., Los Angeles, Cal.	\$ 2.00
Branch 52, W. S. & D. B. S., Hartford, Conn.	5.00
Branch 78, W. S. & D. B. S., Evansville, Ind.	1.00
Branch 137, W. S. & D. B. S., Adams, Mass.	1.00
Branch 121, W. S. & D. B. S., Norwood, Mass.	1.00
Branch 241, W. S. & D. B. S., Charleroi, Pa.	1.00
W. R. Stokes, Halifax, Eng. J. Begovich, San Pedro, Cal. F. Spittal, Detroit, Mich. ...	1.12 1.00 1.50
S. Thompson, New York	2.00
L. Chun, Philadelphia, Pa. Chas. Heine, Philadelphia, Pa. S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.50 1.00 1.00
S.L.P. Section, Houston, Tex. H. D. McTier, Blacksburg, Va.	5.50 2.00
Total	26.97
Previously acknowledged ..	6,389.83
Grand total	\$6,416.80

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place. N. Y., per year	\$1.00
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 1.50	
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year .50	
Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeit- ung (German Weekly), 2416 East Ninth street, Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Proletarets (Lettish Semi- Monthly), 2944 Washington St., (Roxbury), Boston, Mass., per year	1.50
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi- weekly), 528 East Sixth street, N. Y., per year	2.00

He who comes in contact with work-
ingmen reading any of these lan-
guages should not fail to call at-
tention to these papers and endeavor
to secure subscriptions. Sample copies
will be sent upon request. Address
each paper as per address given above,
and not, as often the case, to the Labor
News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the
Australian Socialist League and
Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the
purpose of spreading Socialist Prin-
ciples and organizing Socialist
Thought. Its mission is to educate
and prepare the working class for
the approaching day of their eman-
cipation from wage slavery; to
point the way to class-conscious or-
ganization for economic and polit-
ical action that the days of cap-
italist bondage might be quickened
unto the dead things of the past.
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Written by Workingmen
The only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOM-
PROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER
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AGE OF REASON.

By Thomas Paine.

The book that for a hundred years
the preachers have been vainly trying
to answer.

Cloth, Price 50 Cents.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The 28th Grand Picnic

— Will Be Given by the —

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CLUB
OF BOSTON

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1910

(Decoration Day.)

— In —
AMORY GROVE, Columbus Ave.

SPORTING PROGRAMME:

440 Yard Dash || High Jump || Running Broad Jump

The sports are sanctioned by the N. E. A. A. U. Entries close May 27,
1910. Address O. Swangren, 28 Derby St., Somerville, Mass.

The comical, farmer, comique JOHN HOLM will also amuse those present
CHORUS SINGING by the Liberty Chorus of Boston.

Speeches will be delivered in English by A. E. REIMER of Boston,
and in Swedish by A. FURSTENBERG of New York, Secretary Scand.
Socialist Labor Federation.

TESTING MACHINES, SHOOTING GALLERY and different kinds of
games will be open for the public the whole day.

MUSIC BY CRONSTROM'S FULL ORCHESTRA.

All kinds of refreshments will be served. The grove will be open from
11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ADMISSION: Gent's 50 Cents; Ladies 35 Cents
Children under 12 years with parents will have free admission.

Take Elevated to Egleston Square; Jamaica Plain cars, Forest Hills. Co-
lumbus avenue and Franklin Park, Columbus avenue cars.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish
standing advertisements of Section
headquarters, or other permanent
announcements. The charge will be five
dollars a year for five lines.